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of the preliminary list*

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

LAUNCHING OF GLOBAL NEGOTIATIONS ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

QUESTION OF CYPRUS

REDUCTION OF MILITARY BUDGETS

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

Letter dated 23 June 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the results of the April 1993 session of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, held in New Delhi from 9 to 17 April 1993.

I would be grateful if you could arrange to have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 34, 50, 54, 58, 71, 92 and 115 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) T. P. SREENIVASAN
Ambassador and
Acting Permanent Representative

* A/48/50.

ANNEX

Results of the session of the Inter-Parliamentary Union held from 9 to 17 April 1993 in New Delhi

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
A.	Inaugural Ceremony	1
B.	Participation	1
C.	214th Session of the Executive Committee	3
D.	152nd Session of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	
1.	Agenda	5
2.	Membership	5
3.	Elections and Appointments	6
4.	Activity Reports	6
5.	Policy and Programme of Action of the Union	7
6.	Financial Questions	8
7.	Results of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference on Environment and Development	7
8.	Human Rights of Parliamentarians	10
9.	Committee to Monitor the Situation in Cyprus	10
10.	Committee on Middle East Questions	10
11.	Plan of Action by the Union to correct the Present Imbalance between Men and Women in Political Life	11
12.	Activities in the field of the CSCM	11
13.	Support to the International Year of the Family	11
14.	Future Inter-Parliamentary Meetings	12
15.	Amendment to Rule 5.8 of the Financial Regulations	12
E.	89th Inter-Parliamentary Conference	
1.	Decisions concerning Requests for the Inclusion of a Supplementary Item in the Agenda	13
2.	Debates and Decisions of the Conference on Subject Items placed on its Agenda	14
3.	Elections to the Executive Committee	15
F.	Meetings of the Committees of the Conference	
1.	Ist Committee (Committee on Political Questions, International Security and Disarmament)	16
2.	IVth Committee (Committee on Education, Science Cultural and Environment)	18
G.	Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians	20

/...

H. Support Committee to the North-South Dialogue 21

I. Meeting of Women Parliamentarians 22

J. Meeting of Representatives of the Parties to the CSCM Process 24

ANNEXES

I. Vote on the draft resolution presented by the Executive Committee concerning the situation of the Group of Algeria 25

II. Membership of the Union as of 17 April 1993 26

III. Text of the resolution adopted by the Inter-Parliamentary Council on IPU's policy and involvement in electoral processes 27

IV. Text of the decision adopted by the Inter-Parliamentary Council on IPU election observer mission to Cambodia 29

V. Results of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference on Environment and Development (Brasilia, 23 - 27 November 1992)..... 30

VI. Report of the Committee to Monitor the Situation in Cyprus 32

VII. Report on the Committee on Middle East Questions 37

VIII. Text of the resolution adopted by the Inter-Parliamentary Council concerning parliamentary support for the United Nations International Year of the Family.... 40

IX. Agenda of the 90th Inter-Parliamentary Conference (Canberra, 13 - 18 September 1993)..... 41

X. List of international organizations and other bodies invited to follow the work of the 90th Conference as observers 42

XI. Text on the modalities for the organization of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference on "North-South Dialogue for Global Prosperity" 43

/...

XII.	Future meetings	47
XIII.	Amendment to Rule 5.8 of the Union's Financial Regulations	49
XIV. - XV.	Roll-call votes on the request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the Conference agenda	50
XVI.	**Transparency in arms transfers through a global arms register, notably as a means to check the growing use of violence to achieve political objectives**	52
	Text of the resolution	
XVII.	**The implementation of educational and cultural policies designed to foster greater respect for democratic values**	
	Text of the resolution	56
XVIII.	**The need for urgent action in the former Yugoslavia, particularly as regards the protection of minorities and the prevention of further loss of life in order that peaceful coexistence and respect for human rights can be restored for all peoples**	
	Text of the resolution	59
	Human rights of Parliamentarians	
XIX.	Resolution of the Council on the case of Mr. Andrei Loukanov, of Bulgaria	62
XX.	Resolution of the Council on the case of Mr. Pedro Nel Jimenez Obando, Mr. Leonardo Posada Pedraza, Mr. Octavio Vargas Cuellar, Mr. Pedro Luis Valencia, Mr. Bernardo Jaramillo Ossa, of Colombia	64
XXI.	Resolution of the Council on the case of Mr. Astrel Charles, Mr. Jean Mandenave, Mr. Samuel Milord, Mr. Raphael Michel Adelson, Mr. Joseph Fignole Jean-Louis, of Haiti	66
XXII.	Resolution of the Council on the case of Mr. Miguel Angel Pavon Salazar, of Honduras	68

/...

XXIII. Resolution of the Council on the case of Mr. Sukatno, of Indonesia 70

XXIV. Resolution of the Council on the case of 65 parliamentarians in Myanmar 72

XXV. Resolution of the Council on the case of Mr. Marc Atidepe and Mr. Tavio Amorin, of Togo 75

XXVI. Resolution of the Council on the case of 25 parliamentarians in Turkey 77

A. INAUGURAL CEREMONY

The 89th Inter-Parliamentary Conference was inaugurated at a ceremony held in the Central Hall of Parliament House, in the presence of Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma, President of India. During the ceremony, which was opened at 10 a.m., the delegates heard Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Speaker of the Lok Sabha (Lower House of the Indian Parliament); Sir Michael Marshall, President of the Inter-Parliamentary Council; Mr. J.V. Reed, Under-Secretary General of the United Nations, Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Public Affairs; Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, Prime Minister of India; Shri K.R. Narayanan, Vice-President of India and Chairman of the Rajya Sabha (Upper House of the Indian Parliament).

Extracts from the speeches delivered on that occasion will be published in the Inter-Parliamentary Bulletin (N° II, 1993).

B. PARTICIPATION

1. **National Groups** from 107 countries:

Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Senegal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

2. **Associate Members:**

Andean Parliament, Latin American Parliament, Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe

3. **Observers:**

The observers at the Session included representatives of:

The United Nations Organization - United Nations, United Nations Office at Vienna, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) - as well as the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the League of Arab States,

The European Parliament, the Amazonian Parliament, the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA),

The World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Amnesty International,

Palestine.

There was a total of 795 participants, including 488 members of Parliament and 37 delegates attending as observers.

C. 214th SESSION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee held its 214th session in the Ashok Hotel Conference Centre in New Delhi on 9, 10 and 15 April 1993 with the President of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Sir Michael Marshall (United Kingdom), in the Chair.

The following members and substitutes took part in the work of the session: Mrs. H. Castillo (Venezuela); Mr. Cavayé Yeguie Djibril (Cameroon); Mr. M. Colston (on 9 and 10 April) and Mr. D. Conolly (on 15 April), substituting for Mr. L. McLeay (Australia); Mrs. T. Darsoyo (Indonesia), substituting for Mr. M. Darusman; Mr. A. Fosset (France), substituting for Mr. Y. Tavernier; Mrs. L. Fischer (Germany); Mr. V. Gotsev (Bulgaria), absent on 9 and 10 April; Mr. J. Komiyama (Japan), replaced by Mr. J. Shiyozaki on 15 April; Mrs. N. Mazhoud (Tunisia); Mr. S. Paez Verdugo (Chile); Mr. G. Papp (Hungary). Mr. Jalal Essaid (Morocco) did not participate in the session.

During the session, the Executive Committee devoted the great majority of its attention to matters on the agenda of the Inter-Parliamentary Council with a view to expressing opinions and making recommendations to that body (see Section D).

Other matters dealt with by the Executive Committee are summarized below:

- It **endorsed** the "Guidance Notes for Members of the Executive Committee", which had been prepared by the President, and had an exchange of views on various questions concerning the **role of the members of the Executive Committee**.

- Noting that Mr. Y. Tavernier (France), who had been appointed as substitute to the President of the Council in September 1992, was no longer a member of parliament, the Executive Committee **appointed Mrs. Fischer (Germany) as substitute to the President** for the period from now until the 90th Conference; Mrs. Fischer is the first woman in the history of IPU to hold that office. It also decided that henceforth the post **would not be held by the same person for more than one year**.

- It recommended that any negotiations for the **possible improvement of the rights of Associate Members** should involve all such Associate Members and would also entail consultations with the National Groups represented in the international parliamentary assemblies concerned.

- It considered a number of invitations from inter-parliamentary organizations which have invited the Union to be represented at their meetings in coming months.

- It also studied a communication from the Director-General of the International Labour Office concerning **possible IPU support for events to mark important ILO anniversaries** next year, and will make proposals to the Council in Canberra on this question.

- Lastly, on administrative matters concerning the Secretariat, it took note of the **report** of its representative (Mrs. Fischer) on the recent meeting of the **Management Board of the Staff Pension Fund**, and was informed by the Secretary General about recent **staff movements**.

D. 152nd SESSION OF THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY COUNCIL

The Inter-Parliamentary Council held its 152nd session in the Ashok Hotel Conference Centre in New Delhi on the afternoon of 12 April and the morning of 17 April. Its President, Sir Michael Marshall (United Kingdom), was in the Chair.

1. AGENDA

At its first sitting, the Council **adopted the agenda** proposed by the Executive Committee at the latter's 213th and 214th sessions. It then **decided unanimously to add** to the agenda, on the proposal of the meeting of women parliamentarians, a supplementary item related to **"Support to the International Year of the Family"** (see paragraph 13 below).

2. MEMBERSHIP

The Parliaments of the two Republics which succeeded to the former Czechoslovakia (represented in the Union until its dissolution on 31 December 1992), namely the **Czech Republic** and the **Slovak Republic**, as well as those of **Azerbaijan**, **Burkina Faso**, **Kazakhstan**, **Marshall Islands**, **Nigeria** and **Slovenia** are now represented at the Union: at its sitting on 12 April, the Inter-Parliamentary Council endorsed the view expressed by the Executive Committee, namely, that the National Groups constituted by the parliaments of these countries met the conditions for membership of the Organization laid down in Article 3 of the Statutes, and therefore decided by acclamation to affiliate them to the Union.

The Council further decided by 106 votes to 17, with 34 abstentions, on 12 April, to lift the measure applied in April 1992 suspending the participation of the National Group of **Algeria** in the Union's activities (the results of the vote will be found in Annex I). At its sitting on 17 April, it took the same decision with regard to the Group of **Peru** (decision taken by acclamation).

However, the Council was led, at its sitting on 12 April, to suspend the affiliation to the Union of the National Group of **the Central African Republic** following the suspension of the representative institution in that country (decision taken without a vote). While regretting having to take this step in keeping with the provisions of Article 4 of the Statutes, the Council expressed the hope that *"a legislative institution (would) soon be re-established in the Central African Republic and be represented in the Inter-Parliamentary Union"*.

Lastly, at the same sitting, the Council decided by acclamation to accept as associate members two international parliamentary institutions which had hitherto enjoyed observer status, namely, the **Latin American Parliament** and the **Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe.**

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As a result of these decisions, the Union's membership now stands at 124 National Groups and 3 Associate Members (see list in Annex II).

3. ELECTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS

(a) Proposal for the election of the President of the 89th Conference

On the proposal of the delegation of Australia, the Council decided by acclamation at its first sitting to propose for election as President of the 89th Conference **Mr. Shivraj V. Patil**, Speaker of the Lok Sabha and President of the Indian Inter-Parliamentary Group.

(b) Proposals for election to the Executive Committee

Two members of the Executive Committee having ceased to be members of Parliament since the time of the Stockholm session (September 1992), the Council unanimously decided at its second sitting to propose to the Conference that **Mr. A. Fosset (France)** be elected to the Executive Committee to complete (until September 1993) the term of office of Mr. Y. Tavernier, and that **Mrs. T. Darsoyo (Indonesia)** serve on the Committee (until September 1995) to complete the term of office of Mr. Darusman (see also Section E.3).

(c) Election of a substitute member of the Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians

The Council unanimously elected at its second sitting **Mr. W. McLean (Canada)** as a substitute member of the Committee for a five-year term.

(d) Appointment of three members of the Committee on Environment

At its second sitting, the Council unanimously appointed the following three members to fill vacancies on the Committee on Environment: **Mr. B.A. Godana (Kenya)**, representing the African group; **the Earl of Lindsay (United Kingdom)**, representing the Twelve-Plus group; and **Mr. N.A. Sorkoh (Kuwait)**, representing the Arab group. The new members will serve for a five-year term.

4. ACTIVITY REPORTS

(a) Report by the President of the Council

The President reported at its second sitting on his activities since the last session of the Council.

(b) Activities of the Executive Committee

The Council took note of the report by the President on the **activities of the Executive Committee** at its 214th session (see Section C). In this context, the Executive Committee had noted that some recent decisions concerning the situation of certain Groups had created a category of members whose participation in IPU activities was temporarily suspended - a situation not foreseen in the Statutes. The Council approved the Executive Committee's ruling that **in future it will not be in order for the Union's governing bodies to postpone a decision on such cases more than once.**

(c) Interim report of the Secretary General

At its second sitting, the Council **took note** of the oral and written reports of the Secretary General on the activities of the Union since its last session.

5. POLICY AND PROGRAMME OF ACTION OF THE UNION

(a) Interpretation of Article 3 of the Statutes

At its sitting on 17 April, the Council took note of the Executive Committee's recommendations on this subject. Other than noting the conditions spelled out in Article 3 which have to be met in order for an applicant to be eligible for membership of the Union, the Council endorsed the Executive Committee's interpretation of the word "Parliament", according to which the institution concerned must, at a minimum, be **an assembly endowed according to domestic law with legislative powers and oversight of the Executive.**

(b) Relations with Inter-Parliamentary Organizations

The Council took note of the Executive Committee's report on this subject which stated that relations between inter-parliamentary organizations and the Union can be seen to operate on three levels: status, substantive co-operation and working relations. It endorsed the Committee's classification of inter-parliamentary organizations and decided that the Union should continue its present policy of encouraging and establishing relations only with those inter-parliamentary organizations which have an **official status** and whose **general objectives and working methods are shared by the Union.**

Moreover, the Council **welcomed the growing role played by parliamentarians in international co-operation** - a development which had resulted in the establishment of an important and increasing number of international parliamentary organizations. At the same time, the Council stressed that **Parliaments should ensure that optimum use was made of available resources and energy** so that fresh regional and sub-regional initiatives would in fact **reinforce the world-wide co-operation carried out in the context of the Union.**

The Council endorsed the Executive Committee's recommendation that **bilateral co-operation agreements** be concluded between official inter-parliamentary

organizations in all regions of the world and the Union, while expressing the desire that the Union's relations with such organizations should, to the extent possible, always be based on the **principle of reciprocity** and reflect the **global role of the Union**. The Council also approved for signature the draft **memorandum on co-operation between the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe and the IPU** which had been negotiated between the Secretariats of the two Organizations.

(c) IPU policy and involvement in electoral processes

The Council took note of the Executive Committee's report on this subject and endorsed its recommendation that the Union continue its present policy whereby it **seeks to ensure that it is present at national elections and referenda which are organized, supervised or verified by the United Nations**. Welcoming the growing co-operation with the United Nations in this field, the Council endorsed the Committee's different recommendations for a strengthened involvement by the Union in electoral processes and adopted unanimously the resolution which had been prepared by the Committee (see Annex III).

(d) IPU election observer mission to Cambodia

Acting upon a proposal of the Executive Committee, the Council decided unanimously to send a **mission to observe the elections organized by the United Nations in Cambodia** from 23 to 28 May 1993 and **adopted the terms of reference and other modalities for the mission** (see Annex IV).

6. FINANCIAL QUESTIONS

(a) Financial results for 1992

At its second sitting, having heard the report of the Auditors presented by Mrs. E. Poptodorova (Bulgaria), the **Council approved the accounts of the Union for 1992 and approved the Secretary General's financial administration for that year**.

The Council noted that it was the Union's current practice to borrow from the Working Capital Fund to compensate for unpaid contributions, and at the same time to allocate any year-end credit balance to finance various activities. It also considered that in future only actual receipts should be used in establishing the income and expenditure account and that **advances from the Working Capital Fund should be strictly limited to the sum required to make up for any shortfall between actual receipts and expenditure**.

It took note of the need subsequently to **amend Rule 6.2(c) of the Financial Regulations** to codify the revised practice in this respect.

(b) Financial situation of the Union

On the proposal of the Executive Committee, the Council decided on the following measures:

(i) To reinforce the Union's reserves by:

- Allocating the credit balance of SF. 391,982.77 from the 1992 accounts to the Working Capital Fund and by transferring a sum of SF. 100,000.- from the Special Account for the replacement of staff in the event of sick leave to the Working Capital Fund;

- Determining the minimum liquidity level of the Working Capital Fund henceforth at 12% of the budget, for which purpose appropriate replenishments should be foreseen in the 1994 and 1995 budgets.

(ii) To ensure better financing of the Union by:

- Amending Article 4.2 of the Statutes to make National Groups liable for suspension if they are three years in arrears in the payment of their contributions;

- Amending Rule 5.4 of the Financial Regulations so that annual contributions would be payable by 31 March of each year;

- Publishing at each statutory Conference a list detailing the status of payment of contributions of each member Group, indicating clearly those which would be deprived of their voting rights under the terms of Article 5.2 of the Statutes.

7. RESULTS OF THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

At its second sitting, the Council heard the report of Mr. S. Holemark (Norway), the Chairman of the drafting committee for the Conference (Brasilia, 23 - 27 November 1992).

Several delegations underscored the responsibility of parliaments in implementing the recommendations of the Conference and the need to report to the IPU Secretariat on measures taken to that end.

The Council then endorsed the results and recommendations of the Brasilia Conference, and adopted to that effect a draft resolution (see text in Annex V) which, in particular, requested the Committee on Environment to formulate proposals for the Union's future action in the fields of environment and development.

8. HUMAN RIGHTS OF PARLIAMENTARIANS

At the Council's meeting on 17 April 1993, Mr. H. Solari Yrigoyen (Argentina), Chairperson of the **Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians**, described the work done by the Committee at its 61st session, held in New Delhi from 11 to 15 April 1993 (see Section G).

On the Committee's proposal, the Council **adopted without a vote resolutions concerning 105 serving or former parliamentarians in 8 countries: Bulgaria, Colombia, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Myanmar, Togo** and **Turkey** (see texts of the resolutions in Annexes XIX to XXVI).

In addition, the Council filled one vacancy of a substitute member of the Committee (see paragraph 3c above).

9. COMMITTEE TO MONITOR THE SITUATION IN CYPRUS

At its sitting on 17 April, the Council heard the report of this Committee, presented by its Chairman, Dr. Michael Clark (United Kingdom). It also took note of a communication dated 17 April 1993 from the President of the Turkish Group, which was read out during the meeting. In the ensuing debate, various delegations made corrections to passages of the Committee's report, which was then **approved** in that revised form (see text in Annex VI). It was also agreed that the communication from the President of the Turkish Group would be circulated as an attachment to the Committee's report.

The Council **endorsed** the Committee's desire to meet in Canberra in September, to examine information provided by the representatives of the two Cypriot communities and by the National Groups of the three guarantor powers, Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom. These parties would be invited in advance to supply information in writing and the Committee would further endeavour to hold hearings.

The Council also took note of the fact that the Committee had reiterated its **wish to travel to Cyprus** and that the Executive Committee had **asked the Secretary General to budget the necessary funds** for the carrying out of such a mission within the framework of the proposals concerning the IPU's programme and budget for 1994 which he is to present to the Union's governing bodies in September 1993.

10. COMMITTEE ON MIDDLE EAST QUESTIONS

At its meeting of 17 April 1993, the Council heard the Committee's report, presented by Mr. M.A. Martinez (Spain). It took note of various amendments to the written report presented by several delegations, after which it **approved the revised text** (see Annex VII for the full report).

In doing so, the Council also agreed with the Committee's recommendation that **membership should continue to be on an *ad personam*** basis and that

Mr. Y. Tavernier (France) be replaced by a member of the French National Group. Mr. J. Baumel was appointed in that connection.

11. PLAN OF ACTION BY THE UNION TO CORRECT THE PRESENT IMBALANCE BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN IN POLITICAL LIFE

At its sitting on 17 April, the Council examined progress made in drawing up such a plan, which it had decided one year previously should be prepared on the basis of suggestions made by the Union's members. It took note of the fact that some 30 National Groups had already transmitted such suggestions and recommended that this consultation should be actively pursued.

It further decided to set up a **parity working group** to draw up a draft plan of action to be submitted to the Council. This Group is made up of Mr. N. Nyashanu (Zimbabwe) and Mrs. L. Fal Diagne (Senegal) representing sub-Saharan Africa, Mr. A. Alonso (Uruguay) and Mrs. E. Calderon de Zuleta (Bolivia) representing Latin America, Mr. R.S. Roco (Philippines) and Mrs. T. Darsoyo (Indonesia) representing Asia and the Pacific, Mr. S. Khaddour (Syrian Arab Republic) and Mrs. K. Karrar (Sudan) representing the Arab countries, Mr. E. Helle (Finland) and Mrs. R. Simmen (Switzerland) representing the member countries of the Twelve-Plus Group, and Mr. J. Wiatr (Poland) and Mrs. E. Poptodorova (Bulgaria) representing the countries of Central and Eastern Europe.

It is planned that the parity working group will meet in Canberra on Saturday, 11 September 1993. Accordingly, the National Groups represented on this body should see to it that the parliamentarians concerned are included in their delegation to the Canberra Meetings and arrive in time to take part in the session.

12. ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF THE CSCM

At its sitting on 17 April, the Council was informed of the results of the meeting of representatives of the parties to the CSCM process held on 14 April, under the Chairmanship of Mr. M.H. Khelil (Tunisia) (see also Section J).

The Council took note of the fact that the participants had decided to set up a **Working Group** made up of representatives of the Groups of France, Malta, Slovenia, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia, to prepare for the holding of a second CSCM. This Group is to meet in Canberra and report on its work at the next meeting of representatives of the parties to the CSCM process.

13. SUPPORT TO THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE FAMILY

On the proposal of the Meeting of Women Parliamentarians, the Council decided, at the opening of its sitting on 12 April, to include in its agenda a supplementary item relating to this question. It then **adopted without a vote** the draft

resolution submitted to it by the Meeting of Women Parliamentarians (see Annex VIII for this text).

14. FUTURE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY MEETINGS

(a) Statutory Conferences

The Council approved the Executive Committee's recommendations concerning the items to be placed on the **agenda of the 90th Conference** (see complete agenda in Annex IX) as well as the list of international organizations and other entities to be invited to future statutory Conferences on a regular basis as **observers** (see list in Annex X) including henceforth the Parliamentary Assembly of the CSCE and the Inter-Parliamentary Council against Antisemitism.

The Council took note that the **93rd Conference** will be held in Madrid from **27 March to 1 April 1995**. It noted again the intention expressed by the Group of the **Republic of Korea to host a future statutory Conference**, and took note of the similar intention of the Group of **Romania**.

(b) Other meetings

The Council took note of the preparations made for the Symposium on **"Parliament : Guardian of Human Rights"** which will be held in Budapest from 19 to 22 May 1993. It also **approved the modalities** (see Annex XI) for the **Inter-Parliamentary Conference on North-South Dialogue for Global Prosperity** (Ottawa, 18-22 October 1993). It also took note that the Japanese Group had offered to host an **Inter-Parliamentary Conference for the Asia-Pacific region on Science and Technology**, in Tokyo in June or July 1994, and that plans were in hand for an **ad hoc meeting at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from 30 August to 1 September 1995** in connection with the 50th anniversary of the United Nations.

The list of future meetings will be found in Annex XII.

15. AMENDMENT OF RULE 5.8 OF THE FINANCIAL REGULATIONS

On the proposal of the Executive Committee, the Council decided to **amend** Rule 5.8 of the Financial Regulations so that National Groups which join the Union at the time of the second annual Conference will be required to pay only half of their assessed contribution for that year. The amended text of Rule 5.8 will be found in Annex XIII.

E. 89th INTER-PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE

The 89th Inter-Parliamentary Conference began its work in the Ashok Hotel Conference Centre in New Delhi on the afternoon of 12 April **by electing by acclamation as its President Mr. Shivraj V. Patil**, Speaker of the Lok Sabha and President of the Indian Inter-Parliamentary Group.

On the afternoon of 15 April, the Conference heard Mr. P. Mukherjee, Indian Minister of Commerce.

1. DECISIONS CONCERNING REQUESTS FOR THE INCLUSION OF A SUPPLEMENTARY ITEM IN THE AGENDA

At the opening of the sitting on 12 April, the Conference had before it seven requests for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda. During the meeting, the delegations of **Iraq** and **Germany withdrew their requests.** It was announced that the delegations of **Egypt** and **the Syrian Arab Republic had combined** their separate requests under the title: *"The role of parliamentarians in the full implementation of the United Nations Security Council resolutions and the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention of August 1949 concerning the return of Palestinians expelled by Israel"*, and that the Groups of **Italy** and **the United Kingdom had likewise combined** their requests under the following title: *"The need for urgent action in the former Yugoslavia, particularly as regards the protection of minorities and the prevention of further loss of life in order that peaceful coexistence and respect for human rights can be restored for all peoples"*. The Group of the **Islamic Republic of Iran**, which had also proposed an item concerning the situation in the former Yugoslavia, made know that it **associated itself with the combined Italo-British proposal.**

The proposal of the Egyptian and Syrian Groups was put to the vote and **received 629 votes to 265, with 336 abstentions**, thus obtaining the necessary two-thirds majority (see details of the vote in Annex XIV).

The request of the Italian and United Kingdom Groups was then put to the vote, and **received 982 votes to 53, with 179 abstentions** (see details of the vote in Annex XV). Having obtained not only the necessary two-thirds majority but also the higher number of positive votes, it was duly **added to the agenda as item 7 (supplementary)** (see paragraph 2(d) below).

2. DEBATES AND DECISIONS OF THE CONFERENCE ON SUBJECT ITEMS PLACED ON THE AGENDA

(a) *Transparency in arms transfers through a global arms register, notably as a means to check the growing use of violence to achieve political objectives* (Item 3)

The Conference devoted two plenary sittings (morning and afternoon of 13 April) to the debate on this item, to which the National Groups of 10 countries (Cameroon, Canada, Egypt, France, Hungary, Senegal, Switzerland, Tunisia, Venezuela, Zimbabwe) and the Andean Parliament had contributed by submitting memoranda. The delegates also benefited from an information document prepared by the United Nations Secretariat. Following the debate on this subject, in which 86 speakers took the floor, the 20 draft resolutions submitted by National Groups and the Andean Parliament were referred to the Ist Committee for study and report (see Section F).

At its final plenary sitting (afternoon of 17 April), the Conference heard the report of the Ist Committee, presented by Mrs. E. Anderson (Canada), and **adopted the text of the resolution without a vote** (see Annex XVI for the text of the resolution). The Syrian delegation subsequently announced that it had not participated in the decision on the resolution since it did not refer to the production and stockpiling of nuclear weapons, nor to the right of countries to import the weapons indispensable for their defence.

(b) *The implementation of educational and cultural policies designed to foster greater respect for democratic values* (Item 4)

The Conference devoted three plenary sittings (morning and afternoon of 14 April and morning of 15 April) to the debate on this item. The National Groups of 13 countries (Cameroon, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, France, Hungary, Netherlands, Senegal, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, Venezuela and Zimbabwe) as well as the Andean Parliament had contributed by submitting memoranda; in addition, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) had supplied an information document on this subject.

At the close of the debate, in which 81 speakers took the floor, including the representatives of UNICEF and UNESCO, the 13 draft resolutions submitted by the National Groups were referred to the IVth Committee (see Section F).

At its final plenary sitting (afternoon of 17 April), the Conference heard the report of the IVth Committee, presented by Mrs. E. Peacock (United Kingdom), and **adopted without a vote** the draft resolution prepared by that Committee (see Annex XVII for the text of the resolution).

(c) ***General debate on the political, economic and social situation of the world***

The Conference devoted three sittings to the General Debate on the political, economic and social situation of the world (afternoon of 15 April, morning and afternoon of 16 April) in which 99 speakers took part.

(d) ***The need for urgent action in the former Yugoslavia, particularly as regards the protection of minorities and the prevention of further loss of life in order that peaceful co-existence and respect for human rights can be restored for all peoples*** (Item 7, supplementary)

Having decided to include this supplementary item on its agenda, the Conference referred it to the Ist Committee (see Section F) and set 2 p.m. on 13 April as the deadline for submission of draft resolutions.

At its final plenary sitting on 17 April, the Conference heard the report of the Ist Committee presented by Mr. H. McCurdy (Canada). The delegations of Zambia and Jordan then made observations on the substance, respectively on the whole of the draft resolution adopted by the Ist Committee and on operative paragraph 2. The delegation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia then intervened to state that, although it found the draft resolution acceptable in general, it could not approve the text on account of the content of operative paragraph 1. The Conference then **adopted without a vote** the draft resolution as presented in its original version (see Annex XVIII for the text of the resolution). Following the adoption of the resolution, the delegation of Sweden expressed the hope that the special IPU mission foreseen in operative paragraph 18 would be carried out as soon as possible and at the highest level.

3. ELECTIONS TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

On the proposal of the Inter-Parliamentary Council (see also Section D.2b) the Conference elected by acclamation **Mr. A. Fosset (France)** to serve on the Committee until September 1993 in place of Mr. Y. Tavernier who is no longer a member of parliament, and **Mrs. T. Darsoyo (Indonesia)** to replace until September 1995 Mr. M. Darusman who had also ceased to be a member of parliament.

F. MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEES OF THE CONFERENCE

Ist Committee

(Committee on Political Questions, International Security and Disarmament)

The Ist Committee met on 13, 14 and 16 April under its Vice-Chairman, Mr. J. Desai (India).

1. ***First item considered:*** The need for urgent action in the former Yugoslavia, particularly as regards the protection of minorities and the prevention of further loss of life in order that peaceful co-existence and respect for human rights can be restored for all peoples

The above topic, included as a supplementary item in the agenda of the 89th Conference (see section E.1), was referred to the Ist Committee pursuant to Conference Rule 15.2.

(a) Documents before the Committee:

- Five draft resolutions presented by the Groups of Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Turkey, United Kingdom and by the Meeting of Women Parliamentarians.

- Amendments to the draft resolution of the Italian Group, presented by the Egyptian Group.

(b) Consideration of the item: On the morning of 13 April, the Committee held a debate on this item in which 20 speakers took the floor. It then appointed a drafting committee composed of representatives of the Groups of the following nine countries: Australia, Canada, Egypt, France, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Turkey and United Kingdom. This committee met on that same afternoon to begin its work. On that occasion, it appointed Mrs. N. Heptulla (India) as Chairperson and Mr. H. McCurdy (Canada) as Rapporteur.

On the following day (14 April), the committee continued its work, taking the draft resolution submitted by the United Kingdom Group as a working basis. After five hours of discussion, it adopted without a vote a draft resolution which it however re-examined and improved on the morning of 15 April. When this text was presented on the morning of 16 April to the Ist Committee meeting in plenary, the delegation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia proposed amendments to the fifth preambular paragraph and operative paragraph 1, both of which were rejected. The Swiss delegation then proposed to make operative paragraph 17 more binding by replacing the word "**Calls on**" by "**Demands**". This amendment was approved.

The Committee then **adopted** the draft resolution as a whole, as amended, by **25 votes to 1, with 0 abstentions**, and appointed **Mr. H. McCurdy (Canada) as Rapporteur** to the 89th Conference.

2. ***Second item considered:*** Transparency in arms transfers through a global arms register, notably as a means to check the growing use of violence to achieve political objectives

(a) Documents before the Committee:

- Twenty draft resolutions submitted by the National Groups of Argentina, Cameroon, Canada, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Germany, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Moldova, the Nordic Groups, Philippines, Senegal, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Venezuela and Zimbabwe, as well as by the Andean Parliament.

- One amendment submitted by the National Group of Poland to the draft resolution of the Nordic Groups.

(b) Consideration of the item: At its meeting held on the morning of 14 April, the Committee appointed a drafting committee comprising representatives of the National Groups of the following countries: Canada, Denmark, Germany, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Kenya, Philippines, Suriname and Switzerland. Mr. E. Smith (Denmark) and Mrs. E. Anderson (Canada) were chosen, respectively, as Chairman and Rapporteur of the drafting committee, which met for over four hours on the afternoons of 14 and 15 April.

The drafting committee took the draft resolution of the Canadian Group as the basis for its work but also drew regularly from other submitted texts, particularly those of the delegations from Egypt and the Nordic Groups and, to a lesser extent, those prepared by Germany, Switzerland, United Kingdom and Venezuela. The committee also approved an oral amendment made by the Indian representative and, with respect to the last operative paragraph (ultimately paragraph 13), heard the views of the Secretary General of the IPU regarding the implications for the Union of approving this provision. Finally, the consolidated text was unanimously adopted.

At its fourth sitting in the afternoon of 16 April, the full Committee considered the drafting group's output and approved two additional paragraphs thereto (preambular 14 and operative 9), while rejecting a number of other amendments. The draft resolution as a whole was adopted **by 29 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions. The Committee confirmed Mrs. E. Anderson (Canada) as Rapporteur** to the 89th Conference.

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3 Election of Committee Officers:

At its final meeting on 16 April, the Committee, **by acclamation, elected Mr. M.A. Martinez** (Spain) as its **Chairman** until its next regular session. It subsequently **re-elected Mr. J. Desai** (India) and **elected Mrs. H. Megahed** (Egypt) as its **Vice-Chairpersons**, also by acclamation.

IVth Committee

(Committee on Education, Science, Culture and Environment)

The IVth Committee met on 15 and 17 April, with Mr. J. Kararuddin (Pakistan) in the Chair.

1. Item considered: The implementation of educational and cultural policies designed to foster greater respect for democratic values

(a) Documents before the Committee:

- Thirteen draft resolutions submitted by the National Groups of the following countries: Cameroon, Canada, Egypt, France, Germany, Indonesia, Philippines, Senegal, Tunisia, United Kingdom, Venezuela, Zimbabwe, as well as the Andean Parliament.

- One information document provided by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

(b) Consideration of the item: At its sitting on 15 April, the Committee appointed a drafting committee composed of representatives of the 10 following countries: Egypt, France, Iceland, Indonesia, India, Netherlands, Tunisia, United Kingdom, Venezuela and Zimbabwe. This Committee, which met on the morning and afternoon of the following day, elected Mr. T.A. Ismail (Egypt) as Chairman and Mrs. E. Peacock (United Kingdom) as Rapporteur.

The drafting committee took the United Kingdom's draft resolution as a working basis and drew on the other drafts as well. It then adopted without a vote the consolidated text that had taken it six hours to elaborate.

At its sitting on 17 April, the Committee **adopted without a vote** the entire draft resolution presented by the drafting committee. It chose **Mrs. E. Peacock (United Kingdom) as Rapporteur** to the 89th Conference.

2. *Election of Committee Officers:*

At the end of its sitting on 17 April, the Committee **re-elected by acclamation Mr. J. Kararuddin (Pakistan)** and **Mr. C.J. Pereyra (Uruguay) as Chairman and Vice-Chairman**, respectively, and **elected Mrs. A. Laustsen (Denmark) as Vice-Chairperson**.

G. COMMITTEE ON THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF PARLIAMENTARIANS

The Committee held its 61st session in New Delhi from 11 to 15 April 1993. The session was chaired by Mr. H. Solari Yrigoyen (Argentina), and was attended by Mr. Y. Agboyibo (Togo), Mr. N. Anastasiades (Cyprus), Mr. R.S. Roco (Philippines) and Mrs. J. Meier (Switzerland), titular members of the Committee.

The Committee held six meetings *in camera* at which it studied the individual situation of 130 serving or former parliamentarians in 14 countries of all regions of the world. Taking advantage of the presence in New Delhi of the delegations of several of the countries concerned, the Committee, in keeping with its constant practice, conducted seven hearings *in camera*.

After a thorough study of the allegations and information before it, the Committee decided to submit to the Council a report and recommendations concerning the cases of 105 serving or former parliamentarians in eight countries: Bulgaria, Colombia, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Myanmar, Togo and Turkey. It was led to recommend closure of the file on a parliamentarian from Turkey.

Introducing the Committee's report to the Council on Saturday, 17 April 1993, Mr. Solari Yrigoyen described the activities and working methods of the Committee. He appealed to the National Groups so that they reinforce their activities in support of the resolutions of the Council in defence of human rights.

At their last sitting on 15 April 1993, the Committee members were informed of the most recent organizational arrangements for the Inter-Parliamentary Symposium on **"Parliament: Guardian of Human Rights"** (Budapest, 19-22 May 1993). They stressed the importance of doing everything possible to **ensure maximum participation at the Symposium.**

H. SUPPORT COMMITTEE TO THE NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE

The Support Committee to the North-South Dialogue on Problems of Third World Debt met on 11 April 1993. The meeting was chaired by Dr. D. Sow (Senegal) and attended by representatives of six National Groups (Canada, Egypt, France, India, Russia and Venezuela).

The Committee considered matters relating to the organization, at the invitation of the National Group of Canada, of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference on North-South relations and decided to recommend to the Inter-Parliamentary Council that the Conference should be held under the title **"North-South Dialogue for Global Prosperity"** and be held as originally foreseen in Ottawa from 18-22 October 1993. The Committee reviewed possible debate topics and the organization of work and timetable of the Conference, and formulated relevant proposals (see Annex XI) which were submitted to the Inter-Parliamentary Council for approval.

The Committee designated three of its members (from France, Senegal and Venezuela) to take part in the meeting of the Conference Preparatory Committee in Ottawa during the week of 12 to 17 July 1993. Finally, it appointed Mr. T.A. Ismail (Egypt) to be the Committee's rapporteur at the sitting of the Inter-Parliamentary Council on 17 April 1993.

I. MEETING OF WOMEN PARLIAMENTARIANS

Sixty-five women parliamentarians met at the Ashok Hotel in New Delhi on Sunday, 11 April 1993, with Mrs. Najma Akbarali Heptulla, Deputy Speaker of the Rajya Sabha, in the Chair. The participants were from the following 48 countries: Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, China, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Germany, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Lebanon, Liberia, Lithuania, Moldova, Namibia, Nepal, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Senegal, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Suriname, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe. Representatives of the United Nations attended the session as observers.

For the first time since the meeting of Women Parliamentarians was created, the session was solemnly inaugurated in the presence of the following personalities from the host country: H.E. K.R. Narayanan, Vice-President of the Union of India, Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Dr. Abrar Ahmed, Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, and Shrimati Najma Akbarali Heptulla, Deputy Speaker of the Rajya Sabha. The floor was taken by (in the order of their presentations) Mrs. Heptulla, Mrs. L. Fischer (Chairperson of the Co-ordinating Committee of Women Parliamentarians), Sir Michael Marshall, President of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha and the Vice-President of the Union of India.

At the opening of the meeting, Mrs. E. Anderson (Canada) presented the report of the Co-ordinating Committee, which had met in Stockholm, in September 1992, and in New Delhi one hour prior to the opening of the session. The Committee met again on Friday 16 April to evaluate the results of the session and prepare future activities.

The participants decided to postpone to their Canberra session in September 1993 the adoption of amendments to the document entitled "Objectives, role and functioning of the Meeting of Women Parliamentarians" which *inter alia* specifies the role of the Co-ordinating Committee and the modalities for the election of its members (complete renewal scheduled for April 1994).

They then discussed at length the various aspects of the preparation of an IPU Plan of Action to remedy present imbalances in political participation by men and women in political life (see Section D.11). They exchanged views on the preparations for the IVth World Conference on Women to be held in Beijing in 1995. Subsequently, a more in-depth information meeting was held on Thursday 15 April with input by the representative of China, the Conference host country, as well as by the representative of the United Nations Division for the Promotion of Women and that of UNIFEM.

At the initiative of the German delegates and on the recommendations of the Co-ordinating Committee, the participants unanimously approved a declaration condemning the rape of women in Bosnia and Herzegovina which was used as a weapon

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of war. After the 89th Conference decided on Monday 12 April to add to its agenda a supplementary item relating to the situation in the former Yugoslavia, they took up the wording of this declaration and presented it in the form of a draft resolution, the entire text of which was then reproduced in the final Conference resolution: see Annex XVIII for the text of the resolution.

Having further taken note of the fact that the United Nations Commission for the Status of Women had just finalized, in March 1993, the draft International Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, the participants adopted a motion of support worded as follows:

> *"The women parliamentarians, meeting in New Delhi (India) on 11 April 1993 on the occasion of the 89th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, supported the draft Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, as adopted by the Conference on the Status of Women in March 1993. They asked the General Assembly of the United Nations to adopt it without delay and agreed that they would seek the necessary support from their Governments to that end. They urged national governments and national parliaments to reflect the substance of the Declaration, when finally adopted by the United Nations, in their national legislation."*

The participants also heard a presentation by the UN Co-ordinator of the International Year of the Family - 1994 - proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly. They decided to recommend that the Council include in its agenda a supplementary item which would enable it to adopt in this connection a draft resolution which they had approved at the initiative of the Tunisian delegate and on the recommendation of the Co-ordinating Committee (see Section D.13 and Annex VIII).

They heard the same United Nations official speak on the question of the health and well-being of the elderly and recommended that the Union's governing bodies include this question on the agenda of the 90th Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Canberra. This proposal was approved by the Council at its sitting held on 17 April.

Lastly, the participants touched on the question of posts to be filled within the Union during the New Delhi Conference and expressed their support for the candidature of Mrs. H. Megahed (Egypt), as Vice-Chairperson of the Ist Committee. Mrs. Megahed was subsequently elected to that post (see Section F).

The women parliamentarians will hold their next meeting in Canberra on Sunday 12 September 1993. Before the Meeting opens, the Co-ordinating Committee of the Meeting of Women Parliamentarians will meet to decide on various practical arrangements designed to facilitate the work of the meeting.

J. MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PARTIES TO THE CSCM PROCESS

The second meeting of representatives of the parties to the CSCM process was held on 14 April under the chairmanship of Mr. M.H. Khelil (Tunisia), who was elected by acclamation to that office on the proposal of the Spanish delegation. The first of these follow-up meetings to the Conference on Security and Co-operation in the Mediterranean (Malaga, June 1992) had taken place in Stockholm in September 1992, as the Council had encouraged the parties to the process to meet at each of the Union's two annual statutory Conferences to take stock of the situation as regards the setting up of an intergovernmental mechanism for the CSCM, to promote constructive initiatives and to study the information gathered by the Secretary General of the Union on follow-up action and contacts in the light of the contents of the Final Document of the Malaga Conference.

The participants had before them a document presenting the information transmitted by three of the main participants in the CSCM process (the Groups of Cyprus, Malta and Turkey) and two of the associate participants (Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe and Arab Inter-Parliamentary Union), on the follow-up to the Malaga Conference; this document was supplemented by oral information from the Secretary General on the Secretariat's activities, and by a presentation by the Chairman who also described recent activities by Tunisia in this field.

Following an exchange of views in which many delegations took part and on the proposal of Mr. M.A. Martinez (Spain), the participants agreed that, drawing on the CSCE experience, the Union should hold a CSCM meeting on a three-yearly basis. They decided to set up a **Working Group** made up of representatives of France, Malta, Slovenia, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia, which they entrusted with the task of preparing the second CSCM in 1995. It is planned that the members of this Group and the Secretary General will consult each other and that they will meet in Canberra to report at the next meeting of representatives of the parties to the CSCM process; appropriate recommendations are to be submitted to the Inter-Parliamentary Council in due time.

ANNEX I

VOTE ON THE DRAFT RESOLUTION PRESENTED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CONCERNING THE SITUATION OF THE GROUP OF ALGERIA

Results of the vote

Affirmative votes	106
Negative votes	17
Abstentions	34

Country	Yes	No	Abs.	Country	Yes	No	Abs.	Country	Yes	No	Abs.
Angola	1	-	-	Hungary	1	-	-	Papua New Guinea	absent		
Argentina	2	-	-	Iceland	-	-	2	Philippines	-	-	2
Australia	2	-	-	India	2	-	-	Poland	-	-	1
Austria	-	-	2	Indonesia	2	-	-	Portugal	2	-	-
Azerbaijan	2	-	-	Iran (Islam.Rep.of)	-	2	-	Republic of Korea	-	-	2
Bangladesh	absent			Iraq	1	-	-	Romania	2	-	-
Belgium	-	2	-	Ireland	1	-	-	Russian Federation	-	-	2
Benin	1	-	-	Israel	-	2	-	Senegal	absent		
Bolivia	1	-	-	Italy	2	-	-	Slovak Republic	-	-	2
Botswana	-	-	2	Japan	2	-	-	Slovenia	1	-	-
Brazil	2	-	-	Jordan	2	-	-	Spain	2	-	-
Bulgaria	2	-	-	Kazakhstan	2	-	-	Sri Lanka	absent		
Burkina Faso	2	-	-	Kenya	1	-	-	Sudan	-	-	2
Cameroon	2	-	-	Kuwait	absent			Suriname	absent		
Canada	-	2	-	Lao Peo.Dem.Rep.	2	-	-	Sweden	-	2	-
Cape Verde	absent			Lebanon	2	-	-	Switzerland	-	2	-
Chile	2	-	-	Liberia	2	-	-	Syrian Arab Rep.	2	-	-
China	2	-	-	Lithuania	1	-	-	Thailand	2	-	-
Côte d'Ivoire	1	-	-	Luxembourg	2	-	-	Togo	-	1	-
Cuba	2	-	-	Malawi	absent			Tunisia	2	-	-
Cyprus	2	-	-	Malaysia	absent			Turkey	2	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	1	Malta	2	-	-	Un. Arab Emirates	2	-	-
Dem. Peo. Rep. Korea	2	-	-	Marshall Islands	-	-	2	Un. Kingdom	2	-	-
Denmark	-	-	2	Mexico	absent			Un. Rep. Tanzania	2	-	-
Ecuador	absent			Moldova	1	-	-	U. S. America	1	-	-
Egypt	2	-	-	Mongolia	2	-	-	Uruguay	2	-	-
Estonia	-	-	2	Mozambique	2	-	-	Uzbekistan	2	-	-
Ethiopia	-	-	2	Namibia	-	-	2	Venezuela	2	-	-
Finland	-	2	-	Nepal	2	-	-	Viet Nam	2	-	-
France	2	-	-	Netherlands	2	-	-	Yugoslavia	-	-	2
Gabon	-	-	1	New Zealand	-	2	-	Zambia	absent		
Germany	-	-	2	Nicaragua	2	-	-	Zimbabwe	2	-	-
Greece	2	-	-	Norway	-	-	1				
				Pakistan	2	-	-				

N.B. This list does not include certain delegations present at the Conference which were not entitled to vote by virtue of the provisions of Article 5.2 of the Statutes.

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MEMBERSHIP OF THE UNION
AS OF 17 APRIL 1993

Members (124)

Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, San Marino, Senegal, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Associate Members

Andean Parliament, Latin American Parliament and Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe

IPU'S POLICY AND INVOLVEMENT IN ELECTORAL PROCESSES

Resolution adopted unanimously by the Inter-Parliamentary Council at its 152nd session (New Delhi, 17 April 1993)

The Inter-Parliamentary Council,

Having examined, at its 152nd session (New Delhi, 12 - 17 April 1993) the Inter-Parliamentary Union's policy and involvement in electoral processes,

Noting the recommendations of the Executive Committee on this subject,

1. Welcomes the increased co-operation between the Union and the United Nations, and particularly its Electoral Assistance Unit, in the field of electoral assistance;

2. Reaffirms that the Union should always seek to ensure that it is present at national elections and referenda which are organized, supervised or verified by the United Nations;

3. Decides in pursuance of this policy to make all efforts to send observer missions to the forthcoming elections in Cambodia, El Salvador and Mozambique which are organized with significant United Nations involvement;

4. Notes that a separate proposal to send an election observer mission to Cambodia is submitted for the consideration of the Council;

5. Requests the Secretary General to include a provision in the 1994 budget for meeting at least part of the costs of observer missions to El Salvador and Mozambique;

6. Decides to seek extra-budgetary contributions for financing election observer missions and to establish a special Trust Fund for this purpose;

7. Urges National Groups and Parliaments to extend support to national electoral processes, including by providing electoral assistance and participating in election observer missions;

8. Calls on National Groups which have not yet done so to submit candidates who have previous experience in these fields to participate in election observer missions or provide electoral assistance;

9. Encourages the Secretary General to strengthen the Union's programme of definitive studies and normative activities relating to electoral processes and,

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in this context, requests him to develop further the co-operation with the United Nations and to follow and extend support to the initiative taken by the Swedish Government to establish an independent international electoral institute;

10. Welcomes the plans made by the Secretariat to undertake a study on free and fair elections, in co-operation with the United Nations;

11. Calls on all National Groups to lend full support to the Union's technical co-operation programme.

IPU ELECTION OBSERVER MISSION TO CAMBODIA

Decision adopted by the Inter-Parliamentary Council at its 152nd session (New Delhi, 17 April 1993)

The IPU will send a mission to observe the elections in Cambodia which will take place from 23 to 28 May 1993. The mission will endeavour to be present in South-East Cambodia in the provinces surrounding the capital, Phnom Penh, and the provinces of Battambang and Siem Reap in the North-West.

Terms of reference

The election observer mission will be accredited by the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC). It will observe all relevant aspects of the organization and conduct of the elections and will report on its observations and findings as to whether the elections were carried out in conformity with the United Nations Electoral Law for Cambodia (1992). The mission will abide by the UNTAC Electoral Regulations relating to Election Observers (1993), will at all times comply with the provisions of the Electoral Law and shall not interfere in any election processes.

Size and composition of mission

The IPU election observer mission will be composed of five to six members of parliament. The National Groups of India and the United Kingdom will participate with up to two members each, and the Group of Australia has indicated its willingness to nominate two members.

Length of mission

The mission will take place from 19 May to 4 June in order to observe the polling and tallying of votes.

Funding of mission

Since there is no budgetary provision to meet expenditure for an election observer mission to Cambodia, the three National Groups in question will bear the costs of their respective members' international travel and subsistence while in Cambodia. Expenditure relating to ground transport, interpretation and secretariat support will be met from within the existing IPU budget.

Reporting

The mission will produce a written report containing its observations and findings. The report will be submitted at the 153rd session of the Inter-Parliamentary Council for its information.

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RESULTS OF THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT (Brasilia, 23-27 November 1992)

Resolution adopted without a vote by the Inter-Parliamentary Council at its 152nd session (New Delhi, 17 April 1993)

The Inter-Parliamentary Council,

Having taken note of the results of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference on Environment and Development, held from 23 to 27 November 1992 in Brasilia, at the invitation of the National Congress and the Inter-Parliamentary Group of Brazil,

1. Warmly thanks the National Congress and the Inter-Parliamentary Group of Brazil for the cordial welcome they extended to the Conference participants and the excellent working conditions that they provided;

2. Also thanks the participants and experts for their efforts to ensure that the work of the Conference was carried out in a constructive atmosphere and led to positive results;

3. Endorses the Brasilia Plan of Action and the views and recommendations relating to the results of UNCED, which constitute the final document adopted by consensus at the end of the Conference;

4. Notes that the Conference reasserted the principles that are to govern sustainable development and which are set out in the Declaration of Yaoundé, and recommended that governments should adopt a binding charter reproducing these principles;

5. Notes with special interest the emphasis that the Conference placed on:

   - The need, in order to foster sustainable development, for relations among nations and men to be based on solidarity and equity;

   - The need for an interdisciplinary approach whereby environmental issues and socio-economic considerations can be incorporated in the decision-making process;

   - The need, in order to guarantee the effectiveness of such an approach, for broad participation of the population in all levels of decision-making;

6. Welcomes the measures already taken by the United Nations to make its action for sustainable development more effective and more coherent and to

guarantee the continuity of the UNCED process, in particular by establishing the Commission for Sustainable Development;

7. Invites the National Groups to examine means of implementing the recommendations, particularly those contained in paragraphs 7 through 11 of the Brasilia Plan of Action and to inform the IPU Secretariat of the steps taken to this end in their respective countries, which in turn will inform the governing bodies and the Committee on Environment;

8. Requests the Committee on Environment:

To formulate proposals for the Union's future action in the fields of environment and development, basing itself in particular on the recommendations contained in paragraph 15 of the Brasilia Plan of Action;

To follow the work carried out by the United Nations in other fields covered by the second part of the final document ("Evaluation of the Results of Rio") and define the broad lines of co-operation between the Union and the Commission for Sustainable Development.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO MONITOR THE SITUATION IN CYPRUS

As amended and approved by the Inter-Parliamentary Council at its 152nd session (New Delhi, 17 April 1993)

1. The Committee to Monitor the Situation in Cyprus held its fourth session in New Delhi on Tuesday, 13 April 1993. The following persons took part in the session: Dr. M. Clark (United Kingdom), Chairman, Mr. H. Kemppainen (Finland) and Mrs. H. Megahed (Egypt), members of the Committee, and Mr. D.M. Conolly (Australia) replacing his fellow countryman, Mr. C. Holding, who was unable to attend, and Mr. J. Baumel (France) and Mr. M. Ferris (Ireland), replacing their fellow countrymen, Mr. J.-P. Lapaire, who was the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, and Mr. J. Tunney, respectively, who are no longer parliamentarians.

2. At the invitation of its Chairman, the Committee agreed to the presence, in an observer capacity, of the Head of the Canadian delegation to the Inter-Parliamentary Meetings of New Delhi.

3. The Committee had before it (i) information on the status of the negotiations conducted, since its September 1992 session, within the framework of the good offices mission of the UN Secretary-General (Report of the Secretary-General - document N° S/24830; resolution adopted by the Security Council on 25 November 1992 - document N° S/RES/789; Note from the President of the Security Council dated 26 March 1993 - document N° S/25478; a UN press release entitled "The Secretary-General meets with the leaders of the two communities in Cyprus", dated 30 March 1993) as well as (ii) a letter dated 7 April 1993 from the President of Parliament and of the National Group of Cyprus on the appropriateness of the Committee's pursuing its work.

4. The Committee heard representatives of each of the two Cypriot communities as follows (in the order in which they were heard):

(i) Representing the GREEK CYPRIOT COMMUNITY: Mr. N. Anastasiades and Mr. Philippou, members of the House of Representatives of Cyprus;

(ii) Representing the TURKISH CYPRIOT COMMUNITY: Mr. Z.M. Necatigil.

5. The Committee's invitation to the TURKISH NATIONAL GROUP to attend was declined.

6. The hearing of the representatives of the Greek Cypriot community - which comprised a preliminary presentation by the Head of the Cypriot delegation to the Inter-Parliamentary Meetings at New Delhi, followed by specific questions from the members of the Committee and replies from the two representatives heard - concerned more particularly:

(i) UN Security Council resolution 789, dated 25 November 1992;

(ii) The continuing presence of Turkish forces on Cypriot territory and the Greek Cypriot community's demand that these troops be withdrawn from the island, in accordance with the provisions of the numerous resolutions adopted by the United Nations and the European Parliament;

(iii) The changes in the demographic structure of Cyprus. In this connection, the hearing provided an opportunity for the following questions to be addressed:

- The settlement in the north of the island of some 65,000 persons from Turkey and the prospects for and ways of resolving the question, including its humanitarian aspects;

- The emigration as from 1974, particularly to the United Kingdom, Australia and the United States of America, of some 25,000 Turkish Cypriots;

(iv) The status of the negotiations under the auspices of the UN Secretary-General, which were suspended at the end of March and are to resume on 24 May 1993, and the acceptance, by the Government appointed by the newly elected President of the Republic, Mr. Clerides, of the Set of Ideas worked out by the Secretary-General to serve as guidelines in the quest for a solution to the Cyprus problem;

(v) The parts of the Set of Ideas accepted by Mr. Clerides and those accepted by Mr. Denktash. In this connection, the hearing provided an opportunity to focus more specifically on the legal definition of the federation contemplated and to refer to the Clerides Government's acceptance of an increase in the number of guarantor powers;

(vi) The proposals put forward by the Clerides' Government to organize meetings between representatives of the political parties of both parts of Cyprus and to authorize free movement between both sides of the "green line". The Government's proposal to place Famagusta under UN administration;

(vii) The search for a peaceful solution to the Cyprus problem.

7. The hearing of the representative of the Turkish Cypriot community - which comprised a preliminary presentation by the representative followed by specific questions from the members of the Committee and replies from the person heard - concerned more particularly:

(i) UN Security Council resolution 789 of 25 November 1992;

(ii) The positions of newly elected President Clerides and his predecessor on the Set of Ideas worked out by the United Nations Secretary-General. The fears of the Turkish Cypriot community in this respect;

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(iii) The direct meetings between Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash held since the suspension of the negotiations conducted by the Secretary-General in New York: the Turkish Cypriot representative drew a parallel with the forms of the intercommunal talks between Mr. Clerides' predecessor, Mr. Vassiliou, and Mr. Denktash, which also originally consisted of direct contacts followed by indirect contacts;

(iv) The priority given by the Turkish Cypriot community to the following three aspects:

- Security matters. In this respect, the Turkish Cypriot representative reiterated that in the view of all the political parties in the north of the island, the maintenance of Turkish armed forces on the island constituted a guarantee and, once a solution was found to the Cyprus problem, it would be possible for the troops to be withdrawn from Cypriot territory, except for those provided for within the framework of an agreement, and the Treaty of Guarantee should be updated;

- The questions of equality between the two communities and of "subsidiarity";

- Territorial issues. The Turkish Cypriot representative underscored his community's attachment to the principle of a bizonal federation. In this context, the hearing provided an opportunity to focus more specifically on the notion of bizonality and the legal definition of the federation - or confederation - contemplated;

(v) The crisis of confidence between the two communities and the practical means of establishing confidence. The Turkish Cypriot representative repeated that any solution to the Cypriot problem had to be an integrated whole;

(vi) The changes in the demographic structure of Cyprus. The hearing provided an opportunity to take up the following aspects:

- The settlement in the north of the island of some 24,000 persons from Turkey and Turkish Cypriots returning from abroad, as estimated in the Cuco report presented to the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, and the prospects for and ways of resolving the question, including the humanitarian aspects. The Turkish Cypriot representative explained that the arrival of the Turkish settlers was justified by the need, from 1974 onwards, to provide labour in order to offset the emigration of Cypriots;

- Immigration in the part under Greek Cypriot administration;

(vii) The search for a viable solution to the Cypriot problem and a separate referendum on such a solution in each part of the island.

8. The Committee wishes to hold a VIth SESSION IN CANBERRA IN SEPTEMBER 1993 and, with this in mind, requested the Union's Secretary General to take the necessary steps to gather submissions in writing from, and to hear on that occasion, not only representatives of the two Cypriot communities but also representatives of the three guarantor powers: Turkey, Greece and the United Kingdom.

9. In the light of the information available to it and the hearings it conducted, the Committee reiterated that it deemed an on-site visit essential. It therefore decided to recommend to the Inter-Parliamentary Council that it release the necessary funds for such a mission in 1993. In this connection, it recalled that, at the Stockholm Meetings, the Secretary General had estimated the COST OF THE MISSION at SF 55,000.-.[1]

10. In keeping with the recommendations which the Committee presented to the Council in Stockholm, the CONDITIONS FOR CARRYING OUT THE MISSION would be as follows:

(i) The delegation would be made up of the six members of the Committee;

(ii) The mission would last four days: three days would be devoted to visits and discussions while the fourth day would be set aside for preparing the report, which would be drafted in a neutral place, i.e. at the headquarters of the United Nations representative;

(iii) The mission would be held prior to the Canberra Conference at dates to be mutually agreed once the funding has been authorized;

(iv) The delegation would travel to Cyprus and would hold meetings with the leaders of the two Cypriot communities and representatives of all political parties; it would also hold meetings with the United Nations representatives in Cyprus;

(v) Prior to the visit, the IPU Secretary General would forward information to the Committee on the status of the negotiations carried out at the United Nations headquarters in New York from 24 May 1993 onwards within the framework of the good offices mission of the UN Secretary-General, and would further invite written submissions from the representatives of the two Cypriot communities, as well as from those of the three guarantor powers, Turkey, Greece and the United Kingdom.

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1 The Inter-Parliamentary Council took note of the fact that, at its meetings on 15 April 1993, the Executive Committee had asked the Secretary General to make the necessary appropriations for the carrying out of the suggested on-site visit to Cyprus in the proposals for the 1994 programme and budget which he is to submit to the IPU governing bodies in Canberra.

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When the report was presented to the Inter-Parliamentary Council on 17 April 1993, the following letter was read out which had been addressed that day to the Secretary General by the President of the Turkish National Group:

"(...)

In article 5 of the "Report of the Committee to Monitor the situation in Cyprus" it is stated that our National Group declined to attend the Committee meeting.

Mr. Secretary General, we declined this invitation for the reason that we have stated before so I will not go into this again.

We would like to simply state that Turkey continued to give active support to the mission of good offices of the UN Secretary-General. We want a lasting solution in Cyprus. This should be just, realistic and workable. According to the decisions of the UN Security Council the settlement should be freely negotiated by both sides.

As you know, the leaders of the two communities met in New York on 30 March, to discuss the timing modalities and preparation of the next round of talks. During this meeting they accepted to resume direct talks on 24 May.

We will not intervene, to reply to the baseless allegations that were expressed by one of the parties to the problem during this Conference. We esteem that such statements are not constructive and do not contribute to the peace process.

I would like to kindly ask you that this letter be read when the Committee report is submitted and also circulated with it.

(...)"

REPORT ON THE COMMITTEE ON MIDDLE EAST QUESTIONS

As amended and approved by the Inter-Parliamentary Council at its 152nd session (New Delhi, 17 April 1993)

INTRODUCTION

At its 151st session (Stockholm, September 1992), the Inter-Parliamentary Council had decided that the Committee on Middle East Questions would meet in New Delhi on the occasion of the 89th Inter-Parliamentary Conference and report to the 152nd session of the Council.

The Committee met on 14 April 1993 in New Delhi, under the chairmanship of Dr. D. Sow (Senegal). Present were Mr. M. Abdellah (Egypt), Mr. N.C. Makombe (Zimbabwe) and Mr. M.A. Martinez (Spain). Mr. A. Ghalanos (Cyprus) was not able to attend the Conference, while Mr. Y. Tavernier (France) was no longer a parliamentarian. The members of the Committee recommended to the Council that membership of the Committee continue to be *ad personam*; they recommended to the Council to appoint another member of the French Group to replace Mr. Tavernier.

VIEWS OF THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

The members of the Committee felt that, more than ever at the present stage of the peace process, they should hear the views of the Arab and Israeli National Groups, in order to enable them to formulate their own views and report thereon to the Council. Appearing separately before the Committee, the two groups were welcomed by the Chairman, who invited them to relate their respective position on the present state of the ongoing peace process.

On behalf of the Arab Groups, Mr. Abdullah (Palestine) reiterated the importance and timeliness of the Committee's work as well as the Arab Groups' commitment to its action and to the peace process as a whole. He deplored the human rights violations in the occupied territories, stressing the importance of the strict application of the Geneva Conventions. Mr. Abdullah considered that the continued settlement of Israelis in the occupied territories was a major obstacle on the road to peace. He reiterated that the peace talks process initiated at the Madrid Conference remained the sole way for a fair settlement of the conflict between Israel and its neighbours. Therefore, it was urgent to exert every effort to keep that process moving.

Mr. Abdullah believed that a number of obstacles to the road to peace had arisen since the Committee last met, in Stockholm: the expulsion of Palestinians to which the United Nations Security Council had reacted but whose decisions were not heeded by Israel (he wondered how under such circumstances the latter could be expected to respect Security Council resolution 242); the closure of occupied Palestinian territories which was causing economic, social and human hardship; allowing Israeli settlers to be armed.

Those were so many hindrances to the peace process. He hoped that the Committee would recommend that Israel desist from such actions, abide by the UN Security Council resolutions and proceed on the way to peace which all peoples of the region so desired. Supporting Mr. Abdullah's views, Mr. Salah (Jordan) spoke of the much appreciated contribution and moral influence of the Committee's work and Mr. Ismail (Egypt) stressed the urgent need to end Israel's occupation of Lebanese territory and the importance of preventing Israeli settlement of the Golan Heights.

Speaking for the Israeli Group, Mr. Matza felt that the present day's meeting between the Israeli Prime Minister and President Mubarak of Egypt was good news as far as progress of the peace process was concerned. Similarly, with the same end in mind, there were active talks with the United States, the Palestinians and others with a view to enabling the peace talks to resume in Washington D.C. next week. The Israeli Government was making strenuous efforts to find a solution concerning the Palestinians and to negotiate with Syria regarding the Golan Heights.

However, Mr. Matza also considered that unfortunately, since the Committee met last autumn, some obstacles to the peace process had arisen. The principal one was the dramatic increase of terrorism by Arab extremists which led to expulsions and had caused the death of 15 Israelis in the last month alone. Supporting Mr. Matza, Mr. Cohen emphasized how important it was to Israel for all peoples of the region to live together in peace and to defeat fundamentalism which had become the main obstacle to the ongoing peace process. Whether in Egypt, the United States or elsewhere, he believed that terrorism was a strong enemy of peace and democratic rule. His country was ready to continue dealing with all responsible leaders of neighbouring countries with a view to advancing the cause of peace in the Middle East.

FINDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

Having heard the opinions expressed by the Arab and Israeli Groups, the members of the Committee were impressed by the progress achieved over the years, in the two parties' willingness to share their views so as to move ahead toward peace in the region, recognizing each other as partners. They were convinced that, in spite of, and perhaps because of the progress made, it was essential to avoid discord on irrelevant and extraneous issues so that the peace process started over a year and a half ago might lead to concrete progress.

With the above in mind, the members felt strongly that UN Security Council resolutions should be respected and that both parties should do their utmost to advance the peace process by joining in the talks and participating fully therein. They were also convinced that not only the sponsors of the Peace Conference but the entire international community as a whole should exert every effort to support, encourage and facilitate the negotiations which had started and which were scheduled to resume shortly.

The members praised the Israeli decision to rescind the law prohibiting citizens from having contact with the PLO. They felt that a further resolute step forward, recognizing realistically the PLO as a valid interlocutor, should be taken.

Terrorism should be firmly condemned and there should be strong action on all levels to prevent and suppress it. They believed that the failure of peace efforts would boost the rise of religious extremism on both sides and represent a threat to all. Therefore, peace in the Middle East would benefit not only the region but the international community as a whole.

SUPPORT FOR THE UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE FAMILY

Resolution adopted without a vote by the Inter-Parliamentary Council at its 152nd session (New Delhi, 17 April 1993)

The Inter-Parliamentary Council,

Noting with satisfaction that the General Assembly of the United Nations has proclaimed 1994 the International Year of the Family,

Conscious that the family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State,

Recalling that the major international instruments on human rights and social policy, as well as the relevant global plans and programmes of action, call for the widest possible protection and assistance to be accorded to the family,

Convinced that equality between the sexes, women's equal participation in employment and shared parental responsibilities are essential elements of modern family policy,

Aware that families are the fullest reflection, at the grass-roots level, of the strengths and weaknesses of the social and developmental welfare environment, and as such offer a uniquely comprehensive and synthesizing approach to social issues,

Conscious also of the existence of various concepts of the family in different social, cultural and political systems,

1. Supports the global preparations for the International Year of the Family, in keeping with the principles and objectives approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations;

2. Calls on all members of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to encourage the identification of appropriate administrative responsibilities and resources to ensure the active preparation for, and observance of, the International Year of the Family at the national and local levels;

3. Appeals to members of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to initiate and support action towards an elaboration and codification of family law in their respective countries as part of strong family-oriented policies, benefiting directly and indirectly the basic unit of society;

4. Invites members of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to associate themselves in a meaningful manner with the preparation and celebration of the International Year of the Family;

5. Urges governments to give the highest priority to the preparation and international celebration of the International Year of the Family, since families are crucially important to the well-being of individuals and of society in general.

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AGENDA OF THE
90th INTER-PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE

(Canberra, 13-18 September 1993)

1. Election of the President and Vice-Presidents of the 90th Conference

2. Consideration of possible requests for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the Conference agenda

3. Respect for international humanitarian law and support for humanitarian action in armed conflicts

4. The health and well-being of the elderly

5. General Debate on the political, economic and social situation in the world

6. Amendment of Article 4.2 of the Statutes

   Proposal of the Executive Committee

7. Elections to the Executive Committee

   The Conference will be required to elect two members of the Executive Committee to replace Mr. V. Gotsev (Bulgaria) and Mr. A. Fosset (France) whose mandates expire at the 90th Conference

LIST OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND OTHER BODIES INVITED TO FOLLOW THE WORK OF THE 90TH CONFERENCE AS OBSERVERS

A. United Nations
International Labour Organisation (ILO)
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
World Health Organization (WHO)
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
International Monetary Fund (IMF)
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

B. Council of Europe
League of Arab States
Organization of American States (OAS)
Organization of African Unity (OAU)
Latin American Economic System (LAES)
International Organization for Migration (IOM)
Parliamentary Assembly of the CSCE
European Parliament
Amazonian Parliament
Asian and Pacific Parliamentarians' Union
Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA)
International Assembly of French-Speaking Parliamentarians
Arab Inter-Parliamentary Union
Union of African Parliaments (UAP)
ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Organization (AIPO)
Parliamentary Association for Euro-Arab Co-operation (PAEAC)
Association of European Parliamentarians for (Southern) Africa (AWEPA)
Assembly of the Western European Union (WEU)
Nordic Council
Consultative Council of the Arab Maghreb Union
Inter-Parliamentary Council against Antisemitism

C. World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA)
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Amnesty International

D. Palestine

ORGANIZATION OF THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE ON "NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE FOR GLOBAL PROSPERITY"

Modalities approved by the Inter-Parliamentary Council at its 152nd session (New Delhi, 17 April 1993)

I. TITLE OF THE CONFERENCE

Inter-Parliamentary Conference on
"North-South Dialogue for Global Prosperity"

II. VENUE AND DATES

Ottawa (Canada), 18-22 October 1993

III. TOPICS FOR DEBATE

The Support Committee recommended that the following topics be debated at the Conference, it being understood that a provisional agenda would be worked out by the Preparatory Committee and proposed for adoption by the Conference:

General introduction: The new context of North-South relations

- Transformations in the world economy: rapid technological advances, globalization of production and distribution systems, diminishing role of the State, emergence of new trading nations and economic blocs, concept of sustainable development, etc.

Trade and development

- Access to markets in both developing and developed countries: tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade; protectionism; foreign investment; technology transfer; intellectual property

- International trade in commodities: measures for price stabilization; compensatory financing; increased processing and commodity diversification

Financial resources and the debt question

- Changing nature of the debt problem: predominance of official debt; role of multilateral financial institutions

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- Official development assistance: methods and mechanisms to generate a new dynamism in aid flows

- Possibilities of reforming multilateral financial institutions: IMF, the World Bank, regional development banks

- Direct foreign investment

Managing the world economy

Demand for greater equity, participation and transparency; social dimensions of development; the role of G7 and G15; the end of the Uruguay Round and the possible emergence of the Multilateral Trade Organization; role of parliamentarians, etc.

IV. ORGANIZATION OF WORK AND TIMETABLE

Taking into account past experience of organizing specialized Inter-Parliamentary Conferences, the Support Committee recommended that the Conference should last five days and that all items on the agenda should be dealt with in the plenary.

The Committee further recommended that the general introduction of the Conference theme should take the form of a Panel with the participation of a number of prominent guest speakers.

In order to promote real discussion among participants and following established practice at the Union's specialized meetings, each of the subsequent items will be introduced by resource persons representing different geographical regions who are particularly knowledgeable on relevant subjects. The resource persons will prepare basic presentations on each item to be sent to all participants in advance of the Conference.

The Conference will appoint a Drafting Committee from among the participants. The preliminary draft Final Document worked out by the Preparatory Committee will serve as a basis for its work. Delegates will not be expected to submit texts to the Drafting Committee.

The texts to be prepared by resource persons and the Final Document of the Conference will be its only official documents. Certain publications and resolutions of the Union or the United Nations could also constitute the basic documentation made available to participants.

The programme of the Conference could therefore be the following:

Saturday, 16 October	3 p.m.	Meeting of the Preparatory Committee
Monday, 18 October	10 a.m.	Inaugural Ceremony
	11.30 a.m. - 1 p.m.	Opening session (procedural questions and general introduction by a Panel of guest speakers)
	3 p.m.	Panel continued Start of debate on Items 1, 2 and 3
Tuesday, 19 October	9.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.	Debate on Items 1, 2 and 3 continued
Wednesday, 20 October	9.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.	Debate on Items 1, 2 and 3 continued
	6.30 p.m.	Meeting of the Preparatory Committee
Thursday, 21 October	9.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.	Meeting of the Drafting Committee
Friday, 22 October	10.30 a.m.	Discussion and adoption of the Final Document Closure of the Conference

V. PARTICIPATION

- Members of Parliaments designated by IPU National Groups and Associate Members (each delegation can include up to four parliamentarians);

- Guest speakers and resource persons;

- Representatives of international organizations and inter-parliamentary institutions invited as *observers* (list to be established by the Preparatory Committee).

VI. PREPARATORY COMMITTEE

The Support Committee recommended that, as was customary, the Preparatory Committee should be chaired by a representative of the host Group (Canada) and should be composed of three members appointed by the Support Committee (France, Senegal and Venezuela), resource persons and representatives of the IPU Secretariat.

The Preparatory Committee will meet in Ottawa during the week of 12 to 17 July 1993 to finalize general arrangements for the Conference, its agenda and list of observers. It should further meet on the eve of the Conference in order to draw up an outline for a final document which would be submitted to the participants once the Conference began its work. Lastly, it should meet at the end of the debates to review this outline in the light of the debates before submitting it to the Drafting Committee.

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VII. LANGUAGES

The Final Document of the Conference will be produced in English and French. Simultaneous interpretation of the debates will be provided in English, French, Spanish and Arabic. Up to four additional interpretation channels might be reserved for other languages should delegations express a wish to use them.

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ANNEX XII

FUTURE MEETINGS

Inter-Parliamentary Symposium on "Parliament, Guardian of Human Rights"	BUDAPEST (Hungary) 19 - 22 May 1993
Session of the Committee on Environment	GENEVA (IPU Headquarters) June / July 1993
Session of the Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians *(in camera)*	GENEVA (IPU Headquarters) 5 - 8 July 1993
Meeting of the Preparatory Committee of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference on North-South Dialogue for Global Prosperity	OTTAWA (Canada) 2 days in the week of 12 - 16 July 1993
90th Inter-Parliamentary Conference	CANBERRA (Australia) 13 - 18 September 1993
- Executive Committee (215th session)	10, 11 and 16 September
- Parity Working Group	11 September
- Meeting of Women Parliamentarians	12 September
- Inter-Parliamentary Council (153rd session)	13 and 18 September
- Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians (63rd session) *(in camera)*	12 - 16 September
- Committee on Middle East Questions	
- Committee on the Situation in Cyprus	
- Meeting of the Representatives to the CSCM	15 September
Meeting of MPs attending the UN General Assembly	NEW YORK (United States of America) 14 October 1993
Inter-Parliamentary Conference on "North-South Dialogue for Global Prosperity"	OTTAWA (Canada) 18 - 22 October 1993
Information seminar on the working of the Union	GENEVA (IPU Headquarters) November 1993
Session of the Consultative Committee of Experts	GENEVA (IPU Headquarters) December 1993

It may be recalled that the Council has accepted the invitation of certain National Groups to host future statutory Conferences as follows: France (91st Conference, 21-26 March 1994), Denmark (92nd Conference, 12-17 September 1994) and Spain (93rd Conference, 27 March - 1 April 1995).

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The Groups of the Republic of Korea and Romania have expressed interest in hosting future statutory Conferences.

In New Delhi, the Council took note of the Japanese Group's proposal to host in Tokyo, in June or July 1994, an Inter-Parliamentary Conference for the Asian-Pacific Region on Science and Technology. It also noted that plans are in hand for the Union to hold an *ad hoc* session at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from 30 August to 1 September 1995 on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the United Nations.

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AMENDMENT TO RULE 5.8 OF THE UNION'S FINANCIAL REGULATIONS

Adopted by the Inter-Parliamentary Council at its 152nd session
(New Delhi, 17 April 1993)

Rule 5

(...)

8. Newly affiliated or reaffiliated National Groups which become members during the first half of the year shall be required to make a contribution for the full year; those affiliated or reaffiliated in the second half of the year shall be required to pay a sum equal to one half of the assessment of their contribution.

THE ROLE OF PARLIAMENTARIANS IN THE FULL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS AND THE PROVISIONS OF THE FOURTH GENEVA CONVENTION OF AUGUST 1949, CONCERNING THE RETURN OF PALESTINIANS EXPELLED BY ISRAEL

Vote on the request for the inclusion of this supplementary item in the Conference agenda

Results of the vote

Affirmative votes	629
Negative votes	265
Abstentions	336
Total of affirmative and negative votes	894
Two-thirds majority	596

Country	Yes	No	Abs.	Country	Yes	No	Abs.	Country	Yes	No	Abs.
Algeria	14	-	-	Greece	10	-	3	Pakistan	20	-	-
Angola	10	-	-	Hungary	7	-	6	Papua New Guinea	10	-	-
Argentina	-	-	15	Iceland	3	3	4	Philippines	absent		
Australia	-	-	10	India	23	-	-	Poland	8	-	7
Austria	-	-	12	Indonesia	21	-	-	Portugal	absent		
Azerbaijan	8	4	-	Iran (Islam.Rep.of)	10	-	7	Rep. of Korea	-	-	16
Bangladesh	19	-	-	Iraq	13	-	-	Romania	14	-	-
Belgium	2	10	-	Ireland	11	-	-	Russian Federation	10	-	10
Benin	11	-	-	Israel	-	12	-	Senegal	absent		
Bolivia	absent			Italy	-	17	-	Slovak Republic	-	-	12
Botswana	11	-	-	Japan	-	-	20	Slovenia	-	10	-
Brazil	5	-	16	Jordan	11	-	-	Spain	-	15	-
Bulgaria	-	-	12	Kazakhstan	13	-	-	Sri Lanka	13	-	-
Burkina Faso	8	2	2	Kenya	absent			Sudan	14	-	-
Cameroon	-	-	13	Kuwait	11	-	-	Suriname	10	-	-
Canada	-	14	-	Lao.Peo.Dem.Rep	11	-	-	Sweden	-	-	12
Cape Verde	5	-	5	Lebanon	11	-	-	Switzerland	-	12	-
Chile	5	8	-	Liberia	absent			Syrian Arab Rep.	13	-	-
China	23	-	-	Lithuania	-	10	-	Thailand	absent		
Côte d'Ivoire	10	-	-	Luxembourg	-	10	-	Togo	11	-	-
Cuba	13	-	-	Malawi	-	-	12	Tunisia	12	-	-
Cyprus	6	-	4	Malaysia	13	-	-	Turkey	-	10	7
Czech Republic	-	13	-	Malta	10	-	-	Un. Arab Emirates	10	-	-
Dem. Peo. Rep. Korea	13	-	-	Marshall Islands	-	10	-	United Kingdom	-	17	-
Denmark	-	-	10	Mexico	-	-	19	Un. Rep. Tanzania	14	-	-
Ecuador	absent			Moldova	2	-	9	U. S. of America	-	20	-
Egypt	17	-	-	Mongolia	10	-	-	Uruguay	-	-	11
Estonia	-	-	11	Mozambique	13	-	-	Uzbekistan	-	8	6
Ethiopia	16	-	-	Namibia	11	-	-	Venezuela	-	-	13
Finland	-	-	12	Nepal	6	7	-	Viet Nam	18	-	-
France	-	-	17	Netherlands	-	13	-	Yugoslavia	13	-	-
Gabon	11	-	-	New Zealand	-	11	-	Zambia	-	-	12
Germany	-	18	-	Nicaragua	-	-	11	Zimbabwe	12	-	-
				Norway	-	11	-				

N.B. This list does not include certain delegations present at the Conference which were not entitled to vote by virtue of the provisions of Article 5.2 of the Statutes.

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THE NEED FOR URGENT ACTION IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA, PARTICULARLY AS REGARDS THE PROTECTION OF MINORITIES AND THE PREVENTION OF FURTHER LOSS OF LIFE IN ORDER THAT PEACEFUL CO-EXISTENCE AND RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS CAN BE RESTORED FOR ALL PEOPLES

Vote on the request for the inclusion of this supplementary item in the Conference agenda

Results of the vote

Affirmative votes	982
Negative votes	53
Abstentions	179
Total of affirmative and negative votes	1 035
Two-thirds majority	690

Country	Yes	No	Abs.	Country	Yes	No	Abs.	Country	Yes	No	Abs.
Algeria	absent			Greece	-	-	13	Pakistan	20	-	-
Angola	absent			Hungary	13	-	-	Papua New Guinea	10	-	-
Argentina	15	-	-	Iceland	10	-	-	Philippines	18	-	-
Australia	13	-	-	India	23	-	-	Poland	15	-	-
Austria	12	-	-	Indonesia	21	-	-	Portugal	absent		
Azerbaijan	12	-	-	Iran (Islam.Rep of)	7	-	10	Republic of Korea	16	-	-
Bangladesh	19	-	-	Iraq	absent			Romania	8	4	2
Belgium	12	-	-	Ireland	10	1	-	Russian Federation	20	-	-
Benin	11	-	-	Israel	12	-	-	Senegal	absent		
Bolivia	absent			Italy	17	-	-	Slovak Republic	8	-	4
Botswana	11	-	-	Japan	20	-	-	Slovenia	10	-	-
Brazil	21	-	-	Jordan	-	11	-	Spain	15	-	-
Bulgaria	12	-	-	Kazakhstan	13	-	-	Sri Lanka	13	-	-
Burkina Faso	12	-	-	Kenya	absent			Sudan	14	-	-
Cameroon	13	-	-	Kuwait	11	-	-	Suriname	10	-	-
Canada	14	-	-	Lao Peo.Dem Rep.	11	-	-	Sweden	12	-	-
Cape Verde	-	-	10	Lebanon	-	-	11	Switzerland	12	-	-
Chile	10	-	3	Liberia	absent			Syrian Arab Rep.	-	-	13
China	23	-	-	Lithuania	10	-	-	Thailand	absent		
Côte d'Ivoire	-	-	10	Luxembourg	10	-	-	Togo	6	5	-
Cuba	-	-	13	Malawi	12	-	-	Tunisia	6	-	6
Cyprus	4	-	6	Malaysia	13	-	-	Turkey	17	-	-
Czech Republic	13	-	-	Malta	5	5	-	Un. Arab Emirates	10	-	-
Dem. Peo. Rep.				Marshall Islands	-	-	10	United. Kingdom	17	-	-
Korea	13	-	-	Mexico	15	-	4	Un. Rep. Tanzania	14	-	-
Denmark	10	-	-	Moldova	-	-	11	U. S. of America	20	-	-
Ecuador	absent			Mongolia	10	-	-	Uruguay	11	-	-
Egypt	-	-	17	Mozambique	-	-	13	Uzbekistan	14	-	-
Estonia	11	-	-	Namibia	7	-	4	Venezuela	13	-	-
Ethiopia	-	16	-	Nepal	13	-	-	Viet Nam	18	-	-
Finland	12	-	-	Netherlands	13	-	-	Yugoslavia	-	-	13
France	17	-	-	New Zealand	11	-	-	Zambia	12	-	-
Gabon	-	11	-	Nicaragua	5	-	6	Zimbabwe	12	-	-
Germany	18	-	-	Norway	11	-	-				

N.B. This list does not include certain delegations present at the Conference which were not entitled to vote by virtue of the provisions of Article 5.2 of the Statutes.

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TRANSPARENCY IN ARMS TRANSFERS THROUGH A GLOBAL ARMS REGISTER, NOTABLY AS A MEANS TO CHECK THE GROWING USE OF VIOLENCE TO ACHIEVE POLITICAL OBJECTIVES

Resolution adopted vithout a vote by the*
89th Inter-Parliamentary Conference
(New Delhi, 17 April 1993)

The 89th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Considering:

(a) That the keynote of the evolving new world order must be understanding and détente;
(b) That the use of violence is contrary to universal moral standards and incompatible with the maintenance of peace throughout the world;
(c) That the establishment of a control mechanism for arms purchases requires broad political will;
(d) That the growing interdependence between States can only be strengthened in a climate of fraternity and conciliation;

Realizing that excessive arms build-ups are one of the causes of destabilization and thus pose a threat to regional and international peace and security,

Aware of the deleterious effects of illicit arms dealing, particularly on countries' internal stability and on respect for human rights,

Recognizing that it is essential to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and, without discriminating, the transfer of advanced military-oriented technologies that could enable countries to manufacture such weapons,

Bearing in mind the damaging effects of excessive arms build-ups on world social and economic development, and the beneficial consequences that reduced arms acquisition could have for the economic betterment and social development of all peoples,

Pointing out that by strengthening mutual trust, greater openness and transparency could help to invalidate the conviction that more and newer arms are continually necessary,

Believing that greater mutual trust among nations would result in decreased tension and create a world climate more conducive to peace at the regional and international levels,

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* The delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic announced that it had not participated in the decision on this resolution

Noting with satisfaction the current progress in developing an atmosphere in which just and lasting solutions to problems of a military nature can be found, and noting further that maximum advantage should be taken of this opportunity, without delay,

Aware in this connection of the key role that parliamentarians can play in their countries' decision-making processes, of their influence on their fellow citizens and of their desire to work towards the creation of an international order in which every country's military aims would be more open and transparent, with a view to facilitating the advent of peace and security at the regional and international levels,

Recognizing the inalienable right of all countries to defend themselves individually or collectively in the event of armed attack, in accordance with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, and the right of nations to seek aid and assistance from other countries to ensure respect for that principle,

Deeply concerned at illicit arms trafficking which adversely affects stability and is directly and indirectly linked to acts of terrorism, drug trafficking, organized crime and the activities of mercenaries in various parts of the world,

Welcoming:

(a) The provisions of the UN Convention on prohibitions or restrictions on the use of certain conventional weapons of 10 April 1981;

(b) The conclusions and recommendations of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference on Disarmament (Bonn, May 1990), which aimed, *inter alia*, to establish within the United Nations' framework a register of international arms transfers (paragraph 22 of the conclusions and recommendations of the Conference);

(c) The conclusions of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference on Security and Co-operation in the Mediterranean (Malaga, June 1992), which affirm that transparency and openness in military activities can contribute to establishing trust and strengthening security and stability;

(d) United Nations General Assembly resolution 46/36 L of 9 December 1991 ("Transparency in Armaments"), the annex to which provides for the establishment, with effect from 1 January 1992, of a Register of Conventional Arms;

Realizing that greater transparency in international arms transfers, through extension of the Register's scope, contributes substantially to establishing security and confidence between States and to attenuating mistrust and misunderstanding, thereby averting the consequences thereof,

Convinced that transparency in international arms transfers should be pursued on the basis of undiminished security for all States,

Recalling United Nations General Assembly resolution 47/52 L of 15 December 1992 endorsing the recommendations of the report by a UN panel of experts on the functioning and possible further development of the Register,

Recognizing the need for and the duty of every State to report its arms transfers to this Register,

1. Calls on all States to exercise effective control over their arms and military equipment as well as their exports and imports of arms so as to prevent their transfer to parties that engage in illicit arms trafficking;

2. Urges Governments to establish, if they consider it useful, their own panels to study their domestic military industries, consider methods and means of controlling their arms exports more effectively and formulate measures to make their arms transfers more open and transparent;

3. Asks all Parliaments and Governments to support conversion efforts and to develop special programmes for industrial conversion from arms production to the production of civilian goods;

4. Invites all Parliaments and Governments to exchange information on their respective policies, laws and administrative measures concerning the export and import of arms, and to ensure co-ordination with the competent United Nations bodies;

5. Calls on Governments to co-operate fully in the establishment of the Register of arms transfers and supply the Secretary-General of the United Nations with annual reports on their imports and exports of arms, and to make available information on their military holdings, procurement through national production and relevant policies;

6. Encourages parliamentarians to bring pressure to bear on their respective Governments to participate actively in the maintenance of the Register, and to promote acceptance for the concept of openness and transparency in the field of military activities;

7. Stresses that the active participation of all States is a prerequisite for the Register to operate as effectively as possible and provide maximum transparency in arms transfers;

8. Considers that reporting to the Register should be compulsory, and that, accordingly, the possibility should be examined of UN inspection and some form of sanction being imposed in the event of failure to report or in case of false information;

9. Emphasizes the significance of the current consideration of the item on transparency in armaments and, more specifically, issues relating to the active participation of States in the Register and its effective operation, by the United Nations Conference on Disarmament in Geneva;

10. Recommends that Parliaments and Governments lend whatever assistance they deem appropriate to the UN Secretary-General with respect to the work being done by the panel of technical experts on formulating the technical procedures necessary for the effective operation of the Register;

11. Calls on parliamentarians the world over to follow these issues actively with a view to encouraging, provided that the principle of universality and non-discrimination on which the Register must be based is observed, more in-depth discussion of the Register and of the possibilities of extending its scope by including further categories of arms and equipment, as well as military holdings and procurement through national production;

12. Recommends that all parties involved in ensuring the proper operation of the Register should take account of the need to:

(a) Reach agreement on a global and universally recognized concept of the arms transfers to be included in the Register;
(b) Ensure that the inclusion in the Register of aspects concerning technology and know-how will not impose restrictions on the freedom of developing countries to acquire high technology;
(c) Establish universal, global and non-discriminatory criteria that ensure standardized data and information;
(d) Examine the possibility of including in the Register, in addition to exports and imports, the production of arms, including nuclear and radioactive materials and their transfer;
(e) Include in ~~the~~ Register all data and information on arms seized by governments from terrorist groups, drug traffickers, organized crime gangs, mercenaries, etc., in order to contribute to combating illicit arms trafficking;
(f) Establish measures for the verification of the data and information provided by States for the Register;

13. Requests the Secretary General of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to obtain information from the Secretary-General of the United Nations concerning developments in the field of transparency in arms transfers and to report thereon to National Groups, and calls on the governing bodies of the Union to examine, in the light of this first experience, whether it is worthwhile to pursue this endeavour.

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL POLICIES DESIGNED TO FOSTER GREATER RESPECT FOR DEMOCRATIC VALUES

Resolution adopted without a vote by the
89th Inter-Parliamentary Conference
(New Delhi, 17 April 1993)

The 89th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Welcoming the progress which has been made in many countries towards establishing democracy, and recognizing that democracy is a political system wherein power is shared among citizens, and rulers at all levels are freely and periodically elected and are accountable to the people, and that it is for every country to build democracy in conformity with its historical traditions, socio-cultural identity and fundamental ideals,

Underlining that sustainable economic and social development requires broadly based democratic participation in political, economic and social systems, and recalling the initiatives of the United Nations and other international bodies to address the wider issues of social progress and the alleviation of poverty,

Reaffirming that respect for human rights is an integral part of, and an essential basis for, the development of human resources in all countries,

Concerned that inequalities in society tied to an individual's religion, race, colour or sex, are detrimental to democratic life and practice, and affirming the right of every citizen to be educated and trained to become literate and economically productive,

Recalling the declarations and resolutions of international and multilateral bodies reaffirming democratic values and fundamental freedoms, especially the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Convention on the Rights of the Child as well as United Nations General Assembly resolutions 34/170 and 35/191 concerning the right to education and resolution 41/187 proclaiming the period 1988-1997 the World Decade for Cultural Development,

Referring to the Declaration on "Education for All" (1990) made at a world conference organized by UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO and the World Bank, and bearing in mind UNESCO's plan to link international education with human rights education as well as the UNESCO-sponsored 44th International Conference on Education in 1994,

Recognizing that education is a prerequisite for the acceptance and further development of democratic values in a process involving the participation of all citizens,

Asserting that education and literacy ensure that everyone enjoys personal liberty, while taking account of the historical background of developing countries and their social and economic circumstances, particularly the funding of their expenditure on education to reduce illiteracy and elementary school drop-out rates, especially in the present climate of inequality and injustice in international economic relations,

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Recognizing that cultural interaction can make an important contribution to international understanding and co-operation,

1. Emphasizes that the establishment of political freedom, popular participation, respect for human rights, justice and equality is essential to sustained economic growth and development;

2. Underlines the role in democratic societies of non-governmental organizations and other institutions which are necessary for a pluralist society;

3. Calls on all parliaments and governments to ensure that citizens are aware of their democratic rights, their responsibilities and the need to participate in the democratic process, and to enable them to do so;

4. Reaffirms that access to information is an essential part of democratic development, and calls on countries to ensure implementation of the inalienable right of all individuals - especially girls - to education, so that all citizens may acquire the knowledge, abilities and skills which are indispensable for shaping their lives and their system of government in freedom;

5. Calls on governments to ensure, in accordance with article 13 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, universal access to, and completion of, high-quality primary education, especially for girls, and towards this end, to mobilize financial and human resources, public, private and voluntary;

6. Calls for strengthening partnerships in the provision of educational and cultural programmes among all sectors of society, including central and local government and non-governmental organizations, the private sector, trade unions, local communities, religious groups, individual families and political parties;

7. Calls on all international development agencies - multilateral, bilateral and non-governmental - to support initiatives to achieve universal primary education and literacy for adults in all countries;

8. Stresses the need to realize the importance of education systems in a democracy, because governments are the servants of the people and the people's capacity to create, sustain and improve democratic governments is largely dependent on the quality and effectiveness of the education systems;

9. Stresses the need to involve the media in a joint educational undertaking;

10. Considers that education programmes must aim to instil in students the principles of democratic life and its foundations; knowledge of the institutions of their country and of man's rights and responsibilities in today's

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world; the ability to reflect on the conditions for and means of promoting respect for these rights and responsibilities; a capacity for personal reflection and critical analysis; and respect, tolerance and understanding of others;

11. Invites parliamentarians to urge their respective governments to adopt a global strategy to implement policies to this effect;

12. Stresses the need for governments to give more prominence to civic instruction and courses on democracy and political science in school curricula, and requests governments to place an emphasis on the political education of the population through sensitization campaigns, lectures and seminars on democracy with a view to popularizing the fundamental values of democracy;

13. Emphasizes that educational and cultural activities must be complementary if they are to play their part in individual fulfilment;

14. Emphasizes the need to promote exchange between the various cultures by means of training and exchange programmes, as well as the teaching and dissemination of living languages;

15. Calls, in view of the effects and consequences of worldwide migratory movements, for the formulation of strategies at national and international levels whereby immigrants may preserve their cultural identities while becoming integrated in the cultures of receiving countries;

16. Stresses the need to combat all forms of corruption through education, including corruption in commercial transactions which undermines the honesty and integrity of public institutions and leads to the wasting of scarce resources;

17. Calls on all parliaments represented in the Inter-Parliamentary Union, particularly those of the richer countries, to urge their respective governments, through the resumption of the North-South dialogue, to render all possible assistance to developing countries in their efforts to promote democratic values through education.

THE NEED FOR URGENT ACTION IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA, PARTICULARLY AS REGARDS THE PROTECTION OF MINORITIES AND THE PREVENTION OF FURTHER LOSS OF LIFE IN ORDER THAT PEACEFUL CO-EXISTENCE AND RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS CAN BE RESTORED FOR ALL PEOPLES

Resolution adopted without a vote by the*
89th Inter-Parliamentary Conference
(New Delhi, 17 April 1993)

The 89th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Deploring the conflict in the former Yugoslavia, especially in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and condemning the atrocities against minorities, women and children,

Strongly condemning the practice of "ethnic cleansing" and most particularly the use of systematic rape of women and girls as a weapon of war, and declaring that such violations of human rights are most heinous war crimes and must be considered crimes against humanity,

Recalling the resolution adopted by the 88th Inter-Parliamentary Conference (Stockholm, September 1992) concerning the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Expressing deep concern that, despite all the relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations Security Council, there has been a continuing escalation of violence, aggression and occupation of territories, causing millions of displaced persons and refugees, particularly in Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Emphasizing that the international community should seek a solution which does not reward aggression,

1. Supports current international sanctions imposed on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and designed to end the fighting and place pressure upon those responsible for the conflict to reach an immediate settlement, and calls on the international community to take further measures to stop the aggression;

2. Emphasizes the need for more effective implementation of the United Nations total arms embargo on all sides in order to ensure its equal impact on all parties as a means to end the continuing aggression;

3. Endorses the decision taken by the United Nations Security Council in its resolution 808 (1993) to establish an international tribunal for the prosecution of persons responsible for violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, especially in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

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* The delegation of Yugoslavia expressed its opposition to this resolution on account of the content of operative paragraph 1.

4. Reasserts the right of all communities to live in peace and security within their internationally recognized borders;

5. Expresses appreciation to all those undertaking peace-keeping and humanitarian aid action, especially under the auspices of the United Nations;

6. Recognizes the right of self-defence of UN peace-keeping troops, and calls on all parties to ensure their safety so that they can discharge their duties effectively in the field of humanitarian aid and peace-keeping;

7. Demands that humanitarian aid efforts be unimpeded by all parties to the conflict;

8. Strongly condemns all violations of humanitarian law and fundamental human rights in the former Yugoslavia, especially in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as the practice of "ethnic cleansing", and calls on those responsible to cease such violations immediately and ensure full respect for humanitarian law as well as the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all persons, regardless of their race, sex, language or religion;

9. Firmly condemns all forced demographic changes in the occupied territories of the former Yugoslavia, especially in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

10. Calls on countries to help refugees fleeing from the conflict;

11. Urges the creation of the necessary conditions for the safe repatriation of all displaced civilians and refugees to their homes as soon as possible;

12. Categorically condemns the systematic rape of women and girls in the former Yugoslavia, especially in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and urges the belligerent parties immediately to cease violence against women and girls;

13. Declares that systematic rape of women and girls in armed conflicts is a war crime and must be designated as a crime against humanity under international law;

14. Calls for the appointment of a special woman rapporteur, at the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, for human rights violations committed against women, and suggests the establishment, within the framework of the United Nations, of a relief fund for the victims of systematic rape;

15. Calls on all parties to respect international humanitarian law and to release immediately all persons arrested arbitrarily or detained;

16. Supports the efforts of those pursuing effective peace plans and bringing the warring parties together in an attempt to achieve a peaceful resolution, and

welcomes international efforts to end the conflict in order to prevent it from spreading;

17. Demands that the Bosnian - Serb side sign without further delay the Vance-Owen peace plan as the other parties to the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina have already done;

18. Asks the Inter-Parliamentary Council to consider sending a special IPU mission to the former Yugoslavia, in accordance with Article 1, 2(b) of the Statutes, to hold consultations with regard to human rights and to support efforts for peace in the region;

19. Suggests that, following the settlement of the conflict, the Inter-Parliamentary Council also considers sending a mission to observe the return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes;

20. Urges national parliaments and governments to take all necessary measures to protect human rights, implement humanitarian law, promote peace and achieve a lasting solution to the underlying causes of conflict in the former Yugoslavia.

ANNEX XIX

CASE N° BG/01 - ANDREI LOUKANOV - BULGARIA

Resolution adopted without a vote by the Inter-Parliamentary Council at its 152nd session (New Delhi, 17 April 1993)

The Inter-Parliamentary Council,

Referring to the previous resolution adopted at its 151st session (September 1992) concerning the case of Mr. Andrei Loukanov, of Bulgaria,

Taking note of the additional report of the Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians (CL/152/13(b)-R.1), which contains a detailed outline of the case,

Recalling that Mr. Loukanov was accused of misappropriation and wastage of State funds under Articles 201, 203 and 219 of the Penal Code; that on 7 July 1992, at the request of the Public Prosecutor, the National Assembly decided - by 130 votes to 102 - in favour of lifting the parliamentary immunity of Mr. Loukanov and of his imprisonment,

Noting that Mr. Loukanov was released on bail on 30 December 1992 after the Bulgarian National Assembly had cancelled its decision to allow the Public Prosecutor to order the detention of this parliamentarian,

Taking note of the fact that Mr. Loukanov has resumed his parliamentary duties and that he is able to sit in Parliament,

Noting that the President of the Bulgarian Group reported that the preliminary investigation concerning Mr. Loukanov had ended on 9 January 1993; that the Public Prosecutor subsequently ordered a new investigation to examine the involvement of Mr. Loukanov and of other persons in the acts in respect of which the charges were brought; that this investigation is still under way; that "the Public Prosecutor will probably press charges",

Taking account of the fact that Mr. Loukanov has been deprived of his passport because, according to the President of the Bulgarian National Group, it was feared that he might attempt to flee the country,

Considering that, according to the source, three months have elapsed since the conclusion of the investigation, opened in July 1992, without the person concerned having been notified of its results; that in its view this constitutes a gross violation of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which requires the person concerned to be notified of the findings of the preliminary investigation within six months following the date of prosecution,

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1. Thanks the Bulgarian National Group for its co-operation and for the information it has supplied to the Commi ee;

2. Notes with satisfaction that the Bulgarian National Assembly has reversed its decision authorizing the detention of Mr. Loukanov, thus permitting his release, and notes that this parliamentarian spent nearly six months in detention;

3. Also notes that the preliminary investigation of Mr. Loukanov's case has been completed, and desires to receive detailed information on its conclusions and any follow-up measures to be taken;

4. Questions the grounds for not yet notifying Deputy Loukanov of the results of this investigation;

5. Is concerned at the fact that the investigation concerning Mr. Loukanov has been taken up again from the outset because other persons allegedly took part in the same acts;

6. Is concerned that this parliamentarian is being prosecuted for political decisions taken collectively within the Council of Ministers;

7. Has doubts about the soundness of the charges laid against this parliamentarian in the light of the evidence submitted to the National Assembly;

8. Notes that the President of the Group has stated that Mr. Loukanov at present enjoys all the judicial guarantees to which he is entitled;

9. Trusts that any proceedings against Mr. Loukanov will be strictly in compliance with Bulgarian legislation and the international rules applicable in such cases;

10. Requests the Secretary General to resume contact with the Bulgarian National Group in order to obtain further information on the situation of this parliamentarian in the light of these concerns and to ascertain developments in this case;

11. Further requests the Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians to continue studying the case and to report to it at its 153rd session (September 1993).

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CASE N° CO/01 - PEDRO NEL JIMENEZ OBANDO)
CASE N° CO/02 - LEONARDO POSADA PEDRAZA)
CASE N° CO/03 - OCTAVIO VARGAS CUELLAR) COLOMBIA
CASE N° CO/04 - PEDRO LUIS VALENCIA)
CASE N° CO/06 - BERNARDO JARAMILLO OSSA)

Resolution adopted without a vote by the Inter-Parliamentary Council at its 152nd session (New Delhi, 17 April 1993)

The Inter-Parliamentary Council,

Referring to the previous resolution adopted at its 151st session (September 1992) concerning the case of Mr. Pedro Nel Jiménez Obando, Mr. Leonardo Posada Pedraza, Mr. Octavio Vargas Cuéllar, Mr. Pedro Luis Valencia and Mr. Bernardo Jaramillo Ossa, of Colombia,

Taking note of the additional report of the Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians (CL/152/13(b)-R.1), which contains a detailed account of the circumstances of the assassinations of these five parliamentarians,

Recalling that the five parliamentarians were allegedly victims of extrajudicial executions carried out by groups acting under the authority or with the complicity of certain members of the Colombian Armed Forces,

Recalling also that no progress at all has reportedly been made in the investigations into the killing of these parliamentarians, even though some of them were started in 1986,

Recalling further that the source has questioned the desire of the authorities to see these investigations completed,

Noting that the Colombian Inter-Parliamentary Group has not responded to the latest requests for information made to it,

1. Deeply regrets that the Colombian Group has not responded to the requests made to it;

2. Recalls that the judicial investigations undertaken to identify the persons responsible for these assassinations have not yet provided evidence to belie the allegations;

3. Recalls also that no progress at all has been made in these investigations, which indicates that they have probably not been conducted with the necessary diligence by the competent authorities;

4. Recalls further that at its last session (September 1992) it noted, in the face of this *de facto* impunity enjoyed by the culprits, the failure of the Colombian State to establish the truth;

5. Infers from the silence of the Colombian National Group that the Government of Colombia has taken no measures to ensure that the investigations are completed, and considers that, in view of the failure of the Colombian National Group to report any positive developments in the situation, it will be led to conclude that the Colombian State bears responsibility in these assassinations;

6. Requests the Secretary General to contact the Colombian National Group in order to stress these considerations to it and once more seek information from it regarding the steps taken or envisaged by the Colombian Parliament to ensure that these assassinations do not remain unpunished;

7. Requests the Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians to continue studying the case and to report to it at its 153rd session (September 1993).

CASE N° RH/01 - ASTREL CHARLES)
CASE N° RH/02 - JEAN MANDENAVE)
CASE N° RH/03 - SAMUEL MILORD) HAITI
CASE N° RH/04 - RAPHAEL MICHEL ADELSON)
CASE N° RH/05 - JOSEPH FIGNOLE JEAN-LOUIS)

Resolution adopted without a vote by the Inter-Parliamentary Council at its 152nd session (New Delhi, 17 April 1993)

The Inter-Parliamentary Council,

Referring to its previous resolution concerning the case of Mr. Astrel Charles, Mr. Jean Mandenave, Mr. Samuel Milord, Mr. Raphaël Michel Adelson and Mr. Joseph Fignolé Jean-Louis, of Haiti, adopted at its 151st session (September 1992),

Taking note of the additional report of the Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians (CL/152/13(b)-R.1), which contains a detailed outline of the case,

Considering that the Haitian parliamentary authorities have not, since 16 July 1992, responded to the requests for information made to them,

I. Case of Mr. Astrel Charles:

Recalling that, on 16 July 1992, the President of the Senate and the Congress of Haiti indicated that the murderer of Deputy Astrel Charles had been identified, tried and sentenced upon trial,

Considering that, since then, the Haitian parliamentary authorities have not responded to the requests for information made to them or forwarded a copy of the judgment handed down against the murderer of Mr. Astrel Charles,

1. Regrets that the Haitian parliamentary authorities have not provided the document and information requested;

2. Requests the Secretary General to resume contact with the President of the Senate and the Congress of Haiti in order to request once more a copy of the judgment concerning the murder of Deputy Astrel Charles and to ascertain whether the culprit, Mr. Iléhomme Pierre, is indeed detained following the judgment handed down against him.

II. Case of Mr. Jean Mandenave, Mr. Samuel Milord, Mr. Raphaël Michel Adelson and Mr. Joseph Fignolé Jean-Louis:

Recalling that, on 16 July 1992, the President of the Senate and the Congress of Haiti indicated that the infringements on the security and property of the four parliamentarians had given rise to protests by the Bureau of the Senate without any follow-up action having been taken,

Considering that it has since received no information as to any fresh action by the Senate,

1. Remains concerned at the situation of Mr. Mandenave, Mr. Milord, Mr. Adelson and Mr. Jean-Louis, at the fact that investigations have not yet been conducted to identify and punish those responsible for the violations suffered by these parliamentarians, and that steps have not been taken to ensure their protection;

2. Notes that the Haitian parliamentary authorities have not responded to the requests for information made to them, and infers from this silence that no action has been taken, which the Committee deeply regrets;

3. Recalls that it is incumbent upon the Haitian State to ensure the security of its citizens and to guarantee respect for their fundamental rights, in accordance with its domestic law and the international norms by which it is bound;

4. Reiterates that the Haitian authorities have a duty to order painstaking and thorough investigations to elucidate fully the violations of security and property suffered by these four parliamentarians;

5. Requests the Secretary General to draw the attention of the President of the Senate and the Congress of Haiti once more to the requests for information addressed to him, pointing out that his failure to reply would prompt the Inter-Parliamentary Council to take formal note of the lack of resolve on the part of the State of Haiti to establish the truth and to ensure the protection of parliamentarians;

6. Requests the Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians to continue studying the case and to report to it at its 153rd session (September 1993).

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CASE N° HOND/02 - MIGUEL ANGEL PAVON SALAZAR - HONDURAS

Resolution adopted without a vote by the Inter-Parliamentary Council at its 152nd session (New Delhi, 17 April 1993)

The Inter-Parliamentary Council,

Referring to its previous work concerning the case of Mr. Miguel Angel Pavón Salazar, of Honduras, and in particular the resolution it adopted at its 151st session (September 1992),

Taking note of the additional report of the Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians (CL/152/13(b)-R.1), which contains a detailed outline of the case,

Recalling that Deputy Pavón Salazar was allegedly the victim of an extrajudicial execution carried out by members of the Honduran Armed Forces on 14 January 1988,

Taking account of the fact that the President of the National Congress of Honduras has not responded to the many requests for information addressed to him,

Also taking account of the fact that the Honduran Minister of Foreign Affairs had given assurances to the Chairman of the Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians that he would supply particulars of developments in this case, and noting the lack of response from him,

1. Deeply regrets that no information has been provided by the Honduran authorities in response to the requests made to them;

2. Recalls that Deputy Pavón Salazar was assassinated three months after testifying before the Inter-American Court of Human Rights and that, according to the allegations, he was the victim of an extrajudicial execution carried out by agents of the Honduran Armed Forces intelligence services;

3. Recalls once more that the investigations undertaken four years ago to identify and punish those responsible for this abhorrent crime have still not progressed, despite the existence of testimonies and material evidence;

4. Remains seriously concerned at the fact that failure to complete the investigations results in impunity for the assassins;

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5. Considers that the unwarranted delay in the decision of the national judicial authorities seized of this case constitutes a denial of justice, in breach of international human rights rules;

6. Recalls that at its last session (September 1992) it noted, in the face of the *de facto* impunity enjoyed by the culprits, the lack of resolve of the Honduran State to establish the truth;

7. Infers from the silence of the parliamentary authorities of Honduras that the Honduran Government has taken no measures to ensure that the investigations are completed, and considers that, in view of the failure of the Honduran authorities to report any positive developments in the situation, it will be led to conclude that the Honduran Government bears responsibility in the assassination of Mr. Pavón Salazar;

8. Requests the Secretary General to contact the President of the National Congress of Honduras in order to stress these considerations to him and once more seek information from him regarding the steps taken or envisaged by the Honduran Parliament to ensure that this assassination does not remain unpunished;

9. Requests the Secretary General once more to seek from the Minister of Foreign Affairs the particulars he had undertaken to supply concerning this case;

10. Requests the Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians to continue studying the case and to report to it at its 153rd session (September 1993).

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CASE N° IDS/09 - SUKATNO - INDONESIA

Resolution adopted without a vote by the Inter-Parliamentary Council at its 152nd session (New Delhi, 17 April 1993)

The Inter-Parliamentary Council,

Referring to its previous work on the case of Mr. Sukatno, of Indonesia, and in particular the resolution it adopted at its 151st session (September 1992),

Taking note of the additional report of the Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians (CL/152/13(b)-R.1), which contains a detailed outline of the case,

Having heard the Indonesian National Group in a hearing on 14 April 1993,

Considering that Mr. Sukatno was sentenced to death on 11 March 1971 and that, having spent 25 years in a maximum-security prison, he is liable to be executed,

Recalling that on 13 May 1992 the President of the Republic of Indonesia rejected the plea for pardon lodged on behalf of and against the will of Mr. Sukatno, and that the circumstances are now consequently such that Mr. Sukatno may be executed at any time,

Recalling also that the Inter-Parliamentary Council has, on several occasions, taken the view that Mr. Sukatno's execution under such conditions would be arbitrary and constitute a grave violation of human rights,

Recalling further that, deeply concerned at this situation, the Inter-Parliamentary Council, at its last session (September 1992), urged the National Group of Indonesia to reiterate the clemency appeal made to the President of the Republic in Mr. Sukatno's favour and asked the Council President to convey its concerns to the Indonesian Head of State and to appeal to him for clemency on behalf of the Union,

Noting that this appeal was transmitted by the Council President during his visit to Indonesia in September 1992,

Considering that, according to the Indonesian National Group, the President of the Republic of Indonesia has not yet acted upon the appeal made by the Inter-Parliamentary Union,

1. Thanks the National Group of Indonesia for its co-operation and for the intention it has expressed to work steadfastly for a positive outcome of this case;

2. Greatly regrets that the clemency appeal made by the Inter-Parliamentary Union to the President of the Republic of Indonesia for Mr. Sukatno's life to be spared and for him to be released has as yet elicited no favourable response;

3. Remains alarmed that Mr. Sukatno may be executed at any time;

4. Recalls that the execution of Mr. Sukatno would be made possible because a plea for pardon was lodged on his behalf by a third party when he himself had declined to take such a step;

5. Reiterates that Mr. Sukatno's execution would be arbitrary and constitute a grave violation of human rights;

6. Requests the Indonesian Group to urge its country's authorities to intercede with the President of the Republic to reconsider his decision and grant clemency to Mr. Sukatno, and counts on the efforts that it has undertaken to make in order that the case may be settled satisfactorily;

7. Requests the Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians to continue studying the case and to report to it at its 153rd session (September 1993).

MYANMAR

Case N° MYN/01 OHN KYAING
Case N° MYN/02 KYI MAUNG
Case N° MYN/03 CHIT KAING*
Case N° MYN/04 KHIN MAUNG SWE*
Case N° MYN/05 CHAN AYE*
Case N° MYN/06 SOE THEIN*
Case N° MYN/07 KYAW MIN*
Case N° MYN/08 TIN HTUT
Case N° MYN/09 SEIN HLA OO*
Case N° MYN/10 WIN HLAING
Case N° MYN/11 VICTOR CLYDE*
Case N° MYN/12 MYO AUNG*
Case N° MYN/13 SAW NAING NAING
Case N° MYN/14 MAUNG MAUNG*
Case N° MYN/15 HLAING NI
Case N° MYN/16 THA SEIN
Case N° MYN/17 TUN AUNG*
Case N° MYN/18 THEIN TUN*
Case N° MYN/19 SAN SAN WIN*
Case N° MYN/20 KYAW THWIN
Case N° MYN/21 KHIN MAUNG THEIN
Case N° MYN/22 MYINT KYI
Case N° MYN/23 AUNG SAN MYINT*
Case N° MYN/24 SOE MYINT**
Case N° MYN/25 SAN SAN*
Case N° MYN/26 HLA TUN
Case N° MYN/27 SOE LIN
Case N° MYN/28 TIN AUNG AUNG
Case N° MYN/29 ZAW MYINT AUNG
Case N° MYN/30 BA BWA*
Case N° MYN/31 OHN KYI*
Case N° MYN/32 YE HTUT*
Case N° MYN/33 THAUNG MYINT
Case N° MYN/34 KHIN SAN HLAING*
Case N° MYN/35 SAW HLAING*
Case N° MYN/36 MYINT NAING
Case N° MYN/37 THEIN PE*
Case N° MYN/38 CHIT THAN*
Case N° MYN/39 CHIT TIN*
Case N° MYN/40 YE HTUT
Case N° MYN/41 ZAW MYINT
Case N° MYN/42 MYA WIN
Case N° MYN/43 HLA PE*
Case N° MYN/44 SOE THEIN*
Case N° MYN/45 TIN AYE
Case N° MYN/46 KHIN MAUNG TUN*
Case N° MYN/47 THAN THAN SEIN
Case N° MYN/48 MYA LAY
Case N° MYN/49 KYI MIN
Case N° MYN/50 WAN MAUNG
Case N° MYN/51 THAN NYEIN
Case N° MYN/52 YU GAN
Case N° MYN/53 HLA THAN
Case N° MYN/54 TIN MAUNG WIN
Case N° MYN/55 THA SAING
Case N° MYN/56 SEIN WIN
Case N° MYN/57 MAUNG MAUNG KYAW*
Case N° MYN/58 KYI WIN
Case N° MYN/59 NAY OO
Case N° MYN/60 MG MG LATT
Case N° MYN/61 OHN MYINT
Case N° MYN/62 PE HTWE(A)
Case N° MYN/63 THAUNG TIN
Case N° MYN/64 DAVID HLA MYINT
Case N° MYN/65 AUNG KYI NYUNT
Case N° MYN/66 WIN KO

Resolution adopted without a vote by the Inter-Parliamentary Council at its 152nd session (New Delhi, 17 April 1993)

The Inter-Parliamentary Council,

Referring to the previous resolution adopted at its 151st session (September 1992) concerning the elected members of the Pyithu Hluttaw (People's Assembly) of the Union of Myanmar,

Taking note of the additional report of the Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians (CL/152/13(b)-R.1), which contains a detailed outline of the case,

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Parliamentarians released following Declaration N° 11/92 of 24 April 1992.

Doubts existing as regards the release of this parliamentarian

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Recalling that the authorities of the Union of Myanmar have reiterated their regret that they are unable to grant the Council's request to authorize an on-site mission,

Noting that in their communication of 7 April 1993, the authorities of the Union of Myanmar indicated that Khin Maung Thein (Case N° MYN/21) is actually Khin Maung Tun, who has been released; that the real name of Zaw Myint Aung (Case N° MYN/29) is Zaw Mying Maung; that Hlaing Ni (Case N° MYN/15) and Mg Mg Latt are one and the same person; that, according to their information, Soe Myint and Sein Win feature as "never having been detained or imprisoned",

Noting that in their communication, the authorities indicated that two parliamentarians bore the same name, Tin Maung Win, that one had to be hospitalized during his detention because he said he suffered from anaemia, but that his medical examination revealed that he suffered from leukaemia, of which he is reported to have died on 18 January 1991; that no material evidence has been supplied in support of that assertion; that the other parliamentarian has been released,

Noting that, according to the list provided by the authorities of the Union of Myanmar, 33 elected members of the Pyithu Hluttaw had been released, 13 had never been detained; but that 14 were still being detained and serving heavy prison sentences,

1. Thanks the authorities of the Union of Myanmar for the information they have provided;

2. Recalls that, three years after the elections held on 27 May 1990, the Pyithu Hluttaw has still not been convened, without valid reason, and considers inadmissible the political resolve of the authorities of the Union of Myanmar to ignore the outcome of the election;

3. Recalls that several parliamentarians elected on 27 May 1990 are now disqualified, and thus deprived of the mandate received from their electorate, in pursuance of Order 4/91 defining offences relating to law and order and moral turpitude, and Law 10/91 which amends the Pyithu Hluttaw Election Law, both enacted on 10 July 1991 by the SLORC with retroactive effect to 31 May 1989;

4. Reiterates that this amendment of a law with retroactive effect and to the detriment of the parliamentarians concerned, is contrary to the principle set forth in Article 11 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

5. Remains deeply concerned at the fate of the parliamentarians who are still imprisoned, and desires to ascertain their present conditions of detention and the prospects for their release, and in particular obtain information on the circumstances of Mr. Tin Maung Win's death in prison;

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6. Regrets that the authorities of Myanmar have neither provided details about the conditions of detention of the imprisoned parliamentarians nor authorized an on-site mission of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to gather further information concerning this case;

7. Insists that the authorities of the Union of Myanmar should reconsider their decision, thereby allowing the Committee to gather objective and accurate information on the spot regarding the situation of the imprisoned parliamentarians;

8. Requests the Secretary General to contact the authorities of the Union of Myanmar to make clear these considerations and obtain more detailed information on the present situation of the parliamentarians who are the subject of the Committee's concerns and, in particular, the prospects for the release of those still in detention;

9. Urges all National Groups to contact the authorities of the Union of Myanmar in support of this resolution, to encourage their governments to take similar steps, and to inform the Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians of their approaches and of any results obtained;

10. Requests the Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians to continue studying the case and to report to it at its 153rd session (September 1993).

CASE N° TG/01 - MARC ATIDEPE) TOGO
CASE N° TG/02 - TAVIO AMORIN)

Resolution adopted without a vote by the Inter-Parliamentary Council at its 152nd session (New Delhi, 17 April 1993)

The Inter-Parliamentary Council,

Referring to the previous resolution adopted at its 151st session (September 1992) concerning the case of Mr. Marc Atidépé and Mr. Tavio Amorin, members of the High Council of the Republic of Togo,

Taking note of the additional report of the Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians (CL/152/13(b)-R.1), which contains a detailed outline of the case,

Recalling that the Togolese State is bound, by virtue of its domestic law and its international commitments, to protect the security and physical integrity of its citizens and to ensure that those guilty of murder are actively sought and duly punished,

Recalling that the murder of a parliamentarian affects the entire international community and is a particularly serious matter since parliamentarians are the defenders of human rights and fundamental freedoms in their countries,

Noting that on 11 March 1993 the President of the Togolese Republic, General Eyadema, stated that he had forwarded the Committee's request for information to the Minister of Justice, giving it to be understood thereby that judicial investigations would be under way in both cases,

Noting on the other hand that, on 1 April 1993, the President of the High Council of the Republic stated that no attempt had been made by the Head of State to prosecute the persons presumed responsible for the two attacks,

1. Thanks the President of the Togolese Republic for the information provided;

2. Also thanks the President of the High Council of the Republic for the information provided and for his co-operation;

3. Notes that a discrepancy exists between these two communications;

4. Reaffirms that a parliamentarian's assassination, if remaining unpunished, would constitute a serious threat for all members of the parliamentary community and, in addition, all those they represent;

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5. Trusts that the President of the Republic of Togo will intercede with the Minister of Justice in order that the latter may provide information on the stage reached in the proceedings;

6. Urges all National Groups to intercede with the President of the Republic of Togo in support of this resolution, and with their respective governments to encourage them to take similar steps, and requests them to inform the Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians of their approaches and of any results obtained;

7. Requests the Secretary General to stress these considerations to the President of the Togolese Republic and to the Minister of Justice in order to secure the desired information from the latter;

8. Also requests the Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians to continue studying the case and to report to it at its 153rd session (September 1993).

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TURKEY

Case N° TK/39 - LEYLA ZANA
Case N° TK/40 - SEDAT YURTDAS
Case N° TK/41 - HATIP DICLE
Case N° TK/42 - ZÜBEYIR AYDAR
Case N° TK/43 - MAHMUT ALINAK
Case N° TK/44 - AHMET TÜRK
Case N° TK/45 - SEDAT EDIP BUCAK
Case N° TK/46 - SALIH SÜMER
Case N° TK/47 - MAHMUT UYANIK
Case N° TK/48 - SIRRI SAKIK
Case N° TK/49 - MUZAFFER ARIKAN
Case N° TK/50 - ADNAN EKMEN
Case N° TK/51 - ORHAN DOGAN
Case N° TK/52 - SELIM SADAK
Case N° TK/53 - NIZAMETTIN TOGUS
Case N° TK/54 - ABDÜLKERIM ZILAN
Case N° TK/55 - MEHMET SINCAR
Case N° TK/56 - FEHMI ISIKLAR
Case N° TK/57 - MAHMUT KILINÇ
Case N° TK/58 - NAIT GÜNES
Case N° TK/59 - ALI YIGIT
Case N° TK/60 - MUZAFFER DEMIR
Case N° TK/61 - MEHMET EMIN SEVER
Case N° TK/62 - REMZI KARTAL

Resolution adopted without a vote by the Inter-Parliamentary Council at its 152nd session (New Delhi, 17 April 1993)

The Inter-Parliamentary Council,

Referring to the resolution it adopted at its 151st session (September 1992) on the case of the above-mentioned 24 parliamentarians of Kurdish origin, all members of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey,

Taking note of the additional report of the Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians (CL/152/13(b)-R.1), which contains a detailed outline of the case,

Recalling that it is alleged that, of the 24 parliamentarians, 17 are subjected to death threats and 22 to a request that their parliamentary immunity be lifted,

Recalling that these threats have reportedly been made in a context of intimidation, killing and disappearances in the parliamentarians' region and that the security forces are reportedly widely believed to be responsible for these exactions,

Taking note of new allegations received from a source of communication that the parliamentarians facing death threats are said to be constantly subjected to strong pressures and serious intimidation by the Armed Forces and police in their region; that in addition to this type of pressure, these parliamentarians reportedly face serious difficulties created by the forces of order in the exercise of their parliamentary activities, owing to the conditions apparently prevailing in the region and the unsatisfactory responses they reportedly receive to questions put to Parliament concerning extrajudicial executions,

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Considering that, according to the source, these threatened parliamentarians are in danger since they may become victims of extrajudicial execution,

Noting that, according to the source, 11 of the parliamentarians listed by the Committee were on a tour of their constituencies on 8 March 1993; that a crowd began to gather around them when they were in an area of the town of Cizre; that the deputies are said to have asked the crowd to disperse; that at that point armoured vehicles began to approach the crowd, firing in the air; that the parliamentarians demanded an explanation from the local governor of Cizre; that he reportedly replied that the rhythmic clapping of the crowd had suggested that the meeting was becoming a demonstration, something that was banned in the region; that on the way to Siirt the parliamentarians were allegedly arrested by members of special forces and that the latter are said to have threatened them,

Noting that according to the information supplied by the National Group, particularly that transmitted on 2 April 1993 and that provided in a hearing on 14 April 1993, the parliamentarians in question complained neither to the President of Parliament nor to the competent parliamentary bodies, nor even to the national judicial authorities concerning death threats they allegedly received; and that, at the request of other sources, a commission composed of representatives of all political parties is said to have made a thorough investigation of this affair without finding any serious grounds; that, in addition, no complaint had been received with regard to the barring of some of them from entering Diyarbakir on 10 July 1992 and visiting Sirnak and the surrounding villages on 23 August 1992; that these are reportedly only general allegations made for personal political reasons; that no police or judicial authority was entitled to forbid them to conduct political activities in their region and that a state of emergency is nevertheless said to exist in the region,

Noting also, in regard to the incident of 8 March 1993, that the Group wonders whether the source's allegations are well sounded and supposes that an unauthorized meeting must have taken place, and that the security forces considered it their duty to step in;

Recalling that 22 of the parliamentarians listed by the Committee are alleged to be the subject of a request for the lifting of their parliamentary immunity,

Considering that the Group has stated that these requests had not been placed on the agenda of the Joint Committee of the Turkish Grand National Assembly; that the parliamentarians in question are said to have been accused of engaging in propaganda on behalf of terrorist organizations, of applauding the conduct of some demonstrators, of sheltering terrorists in their homes and of fostering ideas inimical to the unity of the Turkish State,

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Noting that the Group has stated that these 24 parliamentarians are carrying on their parliamentary activities quite freely; that for three consecutive days during the last week of January 1993, the Minister of the Interior reportedly himself answered questions from some of these parliamentarians on subjects not on the agenda (topical issues or subjects of vital importance to the Republic),

Taking into account the fact that Mr. Sedat Edip Bucak has informed the Committee that he did not wish it to pursue the examination of his case,

1. Thanks the Turkish Inter-Parliamentary Group for the information provided and for its co-operation;

2. Notes that there are discrepancies between the source's allegations and the information supplied by the Turkish authorities, regarding the death threats and the investigations reportedly made in that connection, and wishes to obtain clarifications on this point, including:
   (i) Details as to the persons or the authority entrusted with investigating these death threats and the procedure followed;
   (ii) A copy of the investigation report;

3. Remains deeply concerned at the fact that the lives of 17 parliamentarians are threatened and that they may become victims of extrajudicial executions;

4. Is also concerned at the fact that the threatened parliamentarians are subjected to strong pressures and serious intimidation on the part of the armed forces and police in their regions, and wishes to ascertain the measures taken or contemplated by the Turkish authorities to put an end to such practices;

5. Considers that the Grand National Assembly of Turkey cannot but to ensure that everything is done to identify and punish the perpetrators of these threats;

6. Wishes to ascertain the approaches undertaken by the parliamentarians concerned to national parliamentary bodies dealing with human rights questions;

7. Recalls that, in countries where parliamentarians enjoy immunity from criminal prosecution, such immunity is designed to protect them from possible groundless proceedings or accusations that may be politically motivated;

8. Notes that Mr. Sedat Edip Bucak does not wish the Committee to continue examining his case;

9. Decides to close Mr. Sedat Edip Bucak's file;

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10. Requests the Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians to continue studying the case of the other deputies listed and to report to it at its next session (September 1993).